CULTIVATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor.

ce over No. 29 State Street.

VATOR.

WM. BUCKMINSTER, Editor.

Entrance in Congress Square.

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ON CULTIVATOR.

turday Mornings, by OTIS BREWER 29 State St. entrance in Congress Square.

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ultural Department.

Work for August.

ty of our farmers finish their July; but those who have fresh to cut should not be in haste to n in case they should abound in alled the seed grasses. The aw grass should not be cut for o come, for if we cut it before is full, we root out this most ex- ick grass and make way for nds.

re are other seed grasses also valuable and are found inter- th the poorer kinds of fresh grass. By suffering the whole ill the best have seeds, a part of will be scattered for another wth. These grasses seem not red by standing till the middle , and they may be cut when ave become recruited after the ercises of July.

ers who have no fresh meadows a month of leisure, and this ay be improved in many cases reat advantage. Peat may be el in the first of this month, and son proves as dry as usual, it r cutting; though it is safer to June.

nds which cannot be approach- spring may be taken in hand in nd be prepared for planting or ng in the ensuing season.— ds too low for planting may be and laid so flat as to ad- ing sown to grass before the out. No matter how tough the we need not wait for it to rot, only to make the surface smooth g and harrowing and then apply posts and our grass seeds.

who practice cutting bushes be- are large enough for fuel, usual- m this labor in August, and cut- a view to destroy them may as done in this month; but a good ill not mow bushes from year to th a view of killing them; he will them run up for wood if the too rough to be tilled; or he will bushes by means of his plough.

ing and draining low lands must ly be done at this season, and is the first step to be taken to lands for English grass. Lands ere prepared in June may be in August and made ready for the eed. Rocks may be dug in low d piled in heaps to be drawn off er. Newly cleared lands may be in August and be prepared for in September. Old ditches may red out and the contents mixed able manures or with ashes, for se.

s which have been prepared by crops and by summer tilling to be to grass may as well be sown by of this month provided the weath- ot too dry; and green sward lands up with a view to sow them down to grass, should have the seed n the fresh furrow if possible, as vegetate in that case much sooner.

weather for the last fortnight has plendid for haying—sun all days rain. But the earth is getting dry ops greatly need watering. We tand that in Cumberland County, ortland, it is and has been so dry, e crops must prove a failure.— e Cultivator.

Wheat harvest at the South has nced, and is very abundant.

Duke's County.

This consists of the islands of Martha's Vineyard, Chappequiddick, Elizabeth Islands, and Noman's land. This last island is the southern extremity of Massachusetts. These islands lie off south of Barnstable county, — which includes the whole of Cape Cod, — and Buzzard's bay, and contains about 120 square miles. Martha's Vineyard is the principal island and is about nineteen miles in length and ten in breadth. The greater part of the island is low and level land — though the western end has high lands which terminate in what is called Gay Head.

A large portion of this county is woodland and many of the people are engaged in the fisheries and in the coasting trade, yet considerable exports are annually made of wool, woollen cloth, salt, &c.

There were on these islands, in 1837, 11,281 sheep; and the number of inhabitants was 3,785.

This county suffered greatly during the revolutionary war. In 1778 we are told the people were compelled to surrender their fire arms and 2300 head of cattle to the British. Their vessels were all taken and destroyed — the young men were captured, and many of them died on board of prison ships. In the last war with England the inhabitants of these islands, from their exposed situation were obliged to remain neutral.

These islands were first discovered by Bartholomew Gosnold in 1602. He named one of the islands Elizabeth in honor of the English queen. He trafficked here with the Indians in a most friendly manner and sailed to the continent where he discovered two rivers. One of these was that on whose banks stands the town of New Bedford. Gosnold built a store-house on the island, and this was the first house which was built by any Englishman on these shores — this it will be remembered was 18 years before the landing at Plymouth. The cellar of Gosnold's store-house we learn is yet to be seen, the stones of which were taken from the neighboring beach — the rocks of the islet being not so moveable and lying in ledges. This place is what Josselyn and other old authors call "Old Plymouth plantation begun in 1602.

Native Castor Oil.

We were not aware till very lately of the extent to which this article is manufactured in Illinois. A thousand barrels are annually made in Randolph county, as we have recently been informed.— Castor beans are cultivated to a considerable extent in other counties in the southern part of the state, but what quantity of oil is manufactured we are unable to say. Twenty bushels to the acre are considered an average yield, and sell at from $1 to $1 25 per bushel. They are thought to be a good preparatory crop for the different grains as they leave the soil in a good state, without in the least exhausting it. This article has one advantage over most other productions; the greater part of the work of harvesting can be done by children, without interfering with the ordinary operations of a farm. Great care, however must be used in drying, and sheds or other outbuildings are requisite for this purpose.— The season so far south as Randolph county, our informant states, is about two weeks in advance of its coming in this latitude, and the cold of autumn delayed two weeks longer. He gave it as his opinion that, in consequence of this, the beans would not have sufficient time to come to maturity here. But if the season be somewhat shorter the growth of vegetation is more rapid when it commences, and no doubt is entertained by those conversant with the subject, that our climate is well adapted to the production.

Some people are apprehensive that if the cultivation of the castor bean were introduced generally throughout the state, no market could be found for the oil, and imagine that a thousand barrels even, the produce of a single country, would be sufficient to physic the world. This is a mistake. Till very lately it has been imported from Europe for medicinal purposes, and we believe is yet to some extent. But when this want is supplied, large quantities of it will be consumed as a substitute for sperm oil, the price of which is yearly increasing in consequence of the destruction or disappearance of the whales from which it is obtained. To clarify castor oil is a very simple process, and then it is said to give a clearer light than sperm, and to be entirely free from offensive smell.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Top Dressing—Planting Low Lands.

Mr. Buckminster, sir:—I have a few questions to propose, which you will oblige me by answering. I have a "lawn" in front of my house, shaded with elm trees of fifty years growth or more. The roots intersect each other so thickly, that I deem it impossible to renew it by ploughing.— By the free use of ashes, I have obtained a moderate crop of hay the present season. Can I "bring it into English mowing without the use of the plough." What do you think of loosening the roots with a harrow, and then putting black mud or clay over it. Could I seed it down in this way? I have a meadow sufficiently dry for ploughing, which I wish to convert into English grass; a part I wish to plant the next season, with corn or potatoes, and a part to lay down immediately to grass. Is it advisable to plough this fall or wait until spring.

Your obedient servant,

A SUBSCRIBER TO THE CULTIVATOR.

Lancaster, July 22.

Our correspondent will find it quite difficult to plough among his elm roots, and his "lawn" will be handsomer without ploughing than with it. Ashes are good on all dry lands, but ashes produce greater effects on tilled lands than on old grass plats. There are many handsome greens which we do not wish to break up, and yet we wish to mow and obtain hay from them. Some pieces are low and stony, and it is no easy matter to lay them even when we sow them down. To such pieces top dressings should be applied, and these should consist of compost manures in which there need be but a small proportion from the stable. Ashes and swamp mud will make a good dressing for dry lands, but they are not suitable for wet lands or intervals. Composts applied on the surface of grass lands should be harrowed in, and if the lands are well seeded more seed may be sown before harrowing. November is a good time to apply composts to the surface since they then lose less from evaporation, and less injury is done by teams employed in the business.

The *meadow* which can be ploughed and is not to be planted should by all means be attended to in August;—it will be so wet that nothing can be done with it in the spring;—let it be ploughed, rolled close, and let a compost dressing be put on and well harrowed in. One peck of good herdsgrass seed, and three or four times as much red top may be sown about the first of September; or by the middle of August if the weather is not too dry; and, if clover is wanted, that may be sown on the snow in March as it is very liable to be winter killed when sown in August or September.

That part of the meadow which is to be planted may as well be ploughed in September, for low lands should not be worked when they are wet; and we usually plough at less expense then than at any time. It is not good policy to plant low lands when we can well avoid it. We seldom obtain half a harvest and the labor of tilling them is much greater than that of tilling high lands; but we cannot always subdue them with one ploughing so as to lay them smooth enough for mowing, and hence we raise a tilled crop on them before seeding down.

When such lands are planted potatoes are preferable to corn, as they are not so liable to suffer by lying in a cold bed; and for potatoes our green sward should always be turned in the fall. No matter how much rowen or litter is then turned under the furrow. In the spring this ground will need to be furrowed only, and no *coarse* manure will be needed to keep the soil light. Fine manure may be harrowed in without detriment, but the potatoes will find a good bed under the furrow and will need but little manure to bring them to maturity. But on green sward, ploughed in the spring, potatoes will not succeed so well as corn.

If our correspondent wishes to sow his grass seed after tiling one summer only, he should plant an early kind, the Chenango for instance, and he will be able to clear the ground in season to sow his grass seed in the Autumn. [ED

Blight in Pear Trees.

Mr. Hyde, a farmer and gardener of Roxbury, informs us that a number of his best pear trees are dying or dead— the bark has turned black, and the fruit is blasted.

Mr. Hyde attributes the death of his trees to excessive trimming, or rather topping. A few years ago he wished to introduce the Bartlett pair to his orchard and he grafted a number of his old trees with this fruit; cutting off most of their top limbs; he thinks if he had grafted not more than a third of the limbs in a season, his trees might not have been injured.

We have often cautioned people against cutting off too many limbs from a tree in a season, and have no doubt that many have been killed by this imprudent management.

Sunday Haying.

The Maine Cultivator states the following interesting fact in regard to the general sense of the farmers in the county of Kennebec, of the propriety of haying on the sabbath. The district described is bordered by the Kennebec, and is a highly valuable tract of land. The editor says:—

"We had opportunity to observe a fact last Sabbath, which was greatly gratifying to us as showing the moral sense of our agricultural brethren in this neighborhood. On Saturday, we had occasion to go to Waterville from Augusta through Sidney. There are farms all along the road, for the country is as densely settled as an agricultural region can be and allow land enough for each family to raise its own products. Every where the people were busy getting in hay and preparing that which was not ready for the barn, to rest on Sunday.— It became necessary for us to return, and we were disposed to notice how many of the farmers had opened their hay to the burning sun, or were engaged in cocking up or getting in. We took a back route, and as there were no villages and but one church on the road, the people had a good opportunity to carry on operations if they chose without disturbing others or being observed by many. We probably passed two hundred farms, on each of which there was grass down; but in *two cases only* did we find any persons in the field concerned with the hay. One of these cases we accosted for an explanation, and the man who was loading his cart excused himself by saying he had engaged to deliver a load in Augusta on Monday morning; he had not time on Saturday evening to put it on, and he felt justified in loading up Sunday evening to be ready for a start by daylight the next morning. In the other case, two men were raking up what appeared to have been cut on Saturday. In every other case, the fields were as silent as death. There the cocks stood as they were thrown up on Saturday, or here the winrows laid, or the new mown grass as it had fallen before the scythe the preceding day; and the husbandmen and their wives and children were seen sitting at their windows reading—the Bible we hope. We thought the general fact presented at that time, highly creditable to the moral sense of our agricultural population. It is not so in the Southern and Western States.— Give us New England forever.

Ergot or Spurred Rye.

At a late meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, a lecture was delivered by Professor Henslow on the diseases of corn, from which the following is an abstract of his remarks upon the deleterious nature of *ergot*:

"Ergot was regarded as a monstrous state of the grain of rye, produced by the external action of a minute fungus, which causes the grain to lengthen into a horn something like a cockspur. It is so exceedingly oily, that it will burn like an almond in the flame of a candle. The action of ergotized corn has been ascertained to be highly deleterious, both to man and animals; the latter, indeed, preferred starvation to feeding upon it, even when mixed with good flour. A duck, which had been fed with ergot mixed with flour, in the proportion (say) of 1 in 17, died in ten days, after having had the end of its tongue rotted off, and drops of blackish blood oozing from its nostrils. A pig was poisoned in like manner in 23 days, the ears and the flesh of the tail having rotted away, and the legs having mortified. Fortunately we know little of this pest in England; for it is equally fatal in its horrible effects upon man, as has been amply proved in France. A case, however, was mentioned as being recorded in the parish register of Wattisham, a place in Suffolk, which occurred in 1762, when, as was thought, in consequence of witchcraft, a poor family were lamentably poisoned; their legs and feet rotting off. A girl of sixteen, lost both her legs and died; of the mother, both the feet came off at the ancles, and the flesh decayed from the leg-bones; a girl of fourteen lost one foot at the ancle, and the other leg at the knee; a child of ten years old lost a foot; of two boys, one lost his feet, and the other his legs. This dreadful calamity was referred by the Professor, with great probability, to the action of ergot, which he finds attacks the Revet-wheat of the neighborhood of Wattisham, a kind of grain on which this ill-fated family was fed. Draining was mentioned as the only known preventive of ergot."

Rye grain upon dry land is doubtless less liable to the disease than results in the production of ergot than when grown on wet land; but we have seen it on rye grown on the dryest land we have in the country. It is a deadly poison if taken in considerable quantity, and in skilful hands a valuable medicine. Those farmers who cultivate rye ought to be very careful to separate all the ergot before it is fed to animals or used as food for man.

[From the Newburyport Herald.]

American Agriculture.

The enquiry has often suggested itself to us whether if capital and enterprise were thrown into agriculture in the same way as manufactures and commerce, it might not quite as often prove to be profitable, and lead to great improvements in this art which lies at the foundation of all others. It is quite evident that in this country, agriculture often fails for want of capital. In every other employment, capital is lavished with a liberal hand; but it is stinted out to this in meagre pittances, and there is comparatively but little interest taken in improvements which tend to abridge labor, and in the acquisition of knowledge in regard to the application of labor, and some every thrifty mechanic, manufacturer and merchant, knows precisely the amount of his outlay, and income, and the exact cost of product on, very few farmers pay a careful attention to these statistics.

In England capital is devoted as liberally to agriculture, as it is to commerce and manufactures, and is even a more favorite investment with the nicely calculating capitalist than either of these last.

Another thing in which our agriculture fails, we apprehend, is a disregard of the proper division of labor. To entire success in any occupation it is necessary that the whole power of mind should be thrown into it. The mechanic who should undertake to learn many different trades, and to make his own shoes, hats, clothing, household furniture, &c., would surely fail of success; and the different branches of agriculture, are separated by quite as distinct and broad a line as the various mechanic arts. There is not a single vegetable, useful to man or beast, the careful cultivation and preservation of which is not sufficient to employ the whole study and attention of lifetime, and in relation to which a man may not every year be learning something new by close observation and experiment.

Our opinion founded on theory and observation, is that with a greater division of labor, farmers would make much more money. We do not suppose they will agree to this; many objections will be brought against it, which we have not time now to notice; but there is no doubt that the time will come, when the belief, now so common, that a farmer must raise a little of everything, will be numbered with old and exploded errors. Sufficient confirmation of this is found in the simple fact those farmers who concentrate their attention, upon a few articles, now, almost without exception succeed the best. To carry out this system, a different division of farming lands, to some extent will be required; those engaged in careful tillage, will require, comparatively but a few acres, while those engaged in the raising of stock, &c., may need their hundreds and thousands.

[From the Maine Farmer.]

Onions and Scullions and Onion Worms.

A subscriber is much surprised to find his onions destroyed by a small white worm at the root, he having always supposed that the onion was insect proof and never attacked in this way. There is a species of fly that lays its egg at the root of the young onion, and the maggot destroys the plant. This has not been often the case in our immediate vicinity, but in some sections of the state they are sometimes very troublesome. The best remedy that we have tried is a decoction of tobacco poured around the plant, and this is not always effectual. The best way is to prevent their coming at all if you can, which may be effected by spreading a thin coating of charcoal dust from the bottom of a coal pit, or a coating of lime or ashes over the bed after sowing.

He wishes to know what causes scullions? We are not onionists enough to tell. A Mr Risley, in the March number of the Genesee Farmer attributes them to late sowing. And by the way some remarks of his may not be unprofitable to those who wish to cultivate the onion successfully. He recommends soaking seeds in water from six to twenty-four hours. Then drain the water off, and mix the seed with a sufficient quantity of earth to absorb the remaining moisture, and keep them moderately warm until they are sprouted, when they may be sown. He says that in 1840 just before the pending winter he put a light dressing of fine manure upon two acres, and a half of land and ploughed it. During the winter he had an opportunity to plough again, he resides in the state of N. York) which left it very rough. In the spring as soon as the soil was dry enough, he ploughed again and sowed the seed which had been soaked as above directed. In a week the onions were up, when he set the rakes and hoes to going among them, and not a weed was allowed to grow among them during the summer. In Sept. he harvested two thousand bushels of excellent onions.

His management previous to this, of the same crop on the same ground was to manure the land and plough in the spring and sow dry seed, and it was generally a month before they were considered to be in a fit state to hoe, and by this time the weeds had got the start. The crop under this management was *eleven* hundred bushels from the same piece of land, and the labor nearly double what was required by the other course.

[From the Maine Farmer.]

"When it Rains, let it Rain."

Mr. Editor:—Perhaps there is no class of persons who do, or at least should, look more directly to providence for blessings than the agriculturist. Yes, how few seem to act on this principle. How often do we hear complaints in regard to the weather, with some it is too dry, with others too wet, and with another class there is no kind which suits them. I am led to these reflections more particularly at this time as we are enjoying a very refreshing rain; in the middle of haying, with a large portion of our farmers; how much unthoughtful, unnecessary, and wicked murmuring has escaped the lips of man to-day. I am unable to say, but sure I am, there has been quite too much of it. Would it not be just in him who does every thing for the greatest good, to blast our hopes and expectations oftener than he does. And were it not for his long extended mercy to his creatures we might reasonably expect judgments on this very account if on no other.

I recollect hearing an anecdote of a Sea Captain, who, after having followed the seas for a number of years gave the command of the ship up to his son, and imparted to him such advice as he thought would be beneficial to a young man just starting in life.

The son started in a boat for the ship which lay off a short distance from the shore, and when nearly out of hearing, the Father called with great importunity for his son to return, as there was some very important advice which he had forgotten to give. The boat neared the shore, and upon the inquiry what it was, the old man answered very cooly "when it rains let it rain." The son returned to the ship in great wrath for having gone on such a Tom fools errand. But afterwards confessed that it was the most beneficial advice which he ever received.— And now if we would but reflect on the character of the being who does every thing for the best, might we not reasonably expect blessings of a temporary nature in more abundance; but above all we should possess a quiet and contented mind. Let all adopt the motto of the old "Tar," so far as regards the dispensations of Providence, and how much happiness there would be among mankind.— "*When it rains let it rain.*"

Thistle Harvest.

This *unfailing* crop is now very abundant. Those who wish to diminish the pest, should ply the sythe to them, and then put them into the muck yard. The Major says, that where they come up abundantly among wheat, it is an excellent plan to put on a glove or a leather mitten and pull them up. The wheat will start forward and soon shade those that are broken off or come up afterwards so that they cannot come to maturity.— The great supply of thistle seed comes from those that spring up by the roadside and about walls and wood piles and other neglected spots. Here the seeds ripen and are soon abroad on the wings of the wind, and are thereby planted in the fields and cultivated grounds ready to spring up during the next season, and annoy the farmer by there unwelcome presence

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1841.

☞ For Terms—See First Page.☜

Reverend Mr. Pierpont's Trial.

A Council has been sitting for some time in this city, to hear evidence in support of charges brought by the Hollis street proprietors of pews, against Mr. P., the Pastor of that Church. The trial is now closed and we learn that the Council has chosen a committee of their body, to make up a report which is to be published.

There were numerous charges against the parson, of the truth of which we know nothing as we have not attended to the whole evidence. The most we know of the case is from the answer of the accused to similar charges made against him more than a year ago. The pew-holders, or a majority of them, then complained that the parson preached too much on "exciting topics," and did not pursue the course which a minister of the Gospel ought to, in regard to the employment of his time.

Among the exciting topics of the day, were Antimasonry—Anti-slavery—Anti-imprisonment for debt—Anti-wine-bibbing, &c. &c. And they complained also, that as they paid a handsome salary to their parson, it was not becoming in him to spend so much of his time in manufacturing school books, razor straps, and other matters and things which must necessarily draw off his attention from the more serious work of his calling.

We read the whole of Mr. Pierpoint's answer to the charges brought against him and were not a little surprised at the position which he assumed. He contended that he had a right to preach on just such topics as he pleased and to repeat his discourses as often as he thought proper. That in regard to the employment of his time it was no one's business, provided, he attended to the routine of the calls of the parish.—And he ridiculed in the most emphatic language the idea that any one had a right to complain of the subjects of his discourses, of his personal allusions, or of the occupations he might engage in when he was not in his desk.—He says, have not I a right to manufacture razor straps? Have not I a right to make books?—It seems that one of the books, for which he obtained a premium, was a Prologue written for the manager of a Theatre. But it is not pretended by his accusers that he openly avowed his right to do this, since they charge him with sending it to the Manager under the fictitious name of *J. Jamieson*.

Of the whole merits of the case we yet know nothing, as we have not the whole evidence.—But it strikes us that if a preacher has all the liberty claimed in the said answer there is not a particle left for the Church or the Congregation; and societies must hereafter be on their guard when they call a Clergyman to minister unto them. They may find it necessary to provide in the settlement that political subjects shall not prologues to plays shall not be written by their spiritual teacher, unless he can clearly show that such exercises have a strong tendency to elucidate the great truths of the Gospel.

We cannot but notice the unusual course which some publishers of papers have pursued both in this city and at a distance, in commenting on the case while the Council was examining the witnesses; predicting what the evidence in the case would be, and fore-stalling public opinion, and giving judgment before the Counsel had time to examine a fourth of the evidence.—We object not to a fair report of the evidence from day to day. But when a reporter predicts what the next witness will say, he sometimes tells more than he knows.

The attorney in the case may predict and tell the judges what he shall prove. He has put himself in the place of the client, and the public are aware of his position in the cause. But a reporter of a trial who has no fee should be cautious how he gives judgment before he has heard the evidence. The judges will not thank him for his aid, and the public will have reason to doubt the correctness of his decision, if not the purity of his motives.

When the decision is given we shall let our readers know it.

Merchant's Magazine.

We have received the August number of Mr. Hunt's Magazine. Its contents are, The Commercial History of France, by Francis Wharton, Esq., of Pennsylvania; American Manufactures, by J. H. Lanman, Esq., of Connecticut.

British import duties; General Average, by Hon. Willard Phillips, of Massachusetts; A Question of Average, by Z. Cook, Jr., Esq., New York; Culture of Silk in the United States, by Louis Tinli, Esq.; Protection vs. Free Trade, by Horace Greely, Esq., New York. Saxton & Pierce have it for sale, 133 1-2, Washington street.

Easy Editing.

The Fitchburg Sentinel, of last week, contained *four* articles copied from this paper; yet they all appeared as original in the Sentinel. Wonder how much the editor is paid for this service.

Death by Drowning.

DROWNED, at Erie, Pa., two children and a servant girl. They were in a boat which capsized on its passage from the New England Steamer to the landing.

Merry's Museum,

For August has been sent to us. The Newfoundland dog is a noble cut. Bradbury & Sodon, 10 School Street, are the publishers.

To Correspondents.

☞ We have several communications on hand which will appear in their order.

A Bankrupt Law.

We have now a prospect of experiencing the operation of a general Bankrupt Law through the Union, and we hope the country will be willing to give it a fair trial, and not let it operate, like the old one, just long enough to do all the mischief of which it was capable but not long enough to let the public see that many advantages would arise from it.

A bill has passed the Senate by a majority of three. It was not and ought not to be a party question. Mr. Wright of New York, gave it his best support, and other members of the opposition joined him while some of the Whigs opposed it. Some opposed the bill because it did not include corporations, and we can see no reason why insolvent corporations should not submit to its operation as well as individuals; and on the other hand let them have all the benefit to be derived from it. Both debtor and creditor will perceive that it is better to wind up an insolvent concern while there is something to be divided, than to let the funds be wasted by delay and concealment, while the debtor is incapacitated to engage in business to support himself.

In some parts of the Union fears are entertained that the insolvent banks would be obliged to stop business if a Bankrupt law should include them! How hard it would be to forbid such banks to issue out more bills! What would Pennsylvania do without this spurious paper? It would be no trick to have paper money which would command silver, and such a system would not be popular.

We hope that bill will pass the House, and we trust that if it is ever amended at a future day it will embrace all classes of men and all bodies corporate. We want no partial legislation in this country.

Latest from Washington.

We have the proceedings of Congress on Tuesday last; the Bank bill has passed the SENATE by a majority of one, 25 voting for it and 24 against it. Mr. Clay proposed an amendment by way of compromise, which gives liberty to establish a branch in any State which shall not DISSENT at its first session. Mr. Rives would not agree to this, and he voted against the whole bill. Only three senators were absent, and two of them, Clayton and Henderson, had been that day in the hall.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Holmes answered Mr. Adams in an able address against the revenue bill which is still pending.

The Season.

During the past week we passed through several towns in the northwest part of this County and the adjacent portion of New Hampshire. We found that section of the country suffering from a severe and protracted drough. The small streams have generally failed, and many wells are dry. In some places it was difficult to obtain water for the cattle, and for ordinary domestic purposes. Pastures and meadows, in many places, wore the sere aspect of autumn; the crop of hay is small; corn has suffered somewhat, and the leaves were generally rolled up during the warm part of the day; oats looked unpromising, and potatoes [illegible] rain fell on the 25th to afford [illegible] relief.

In this vicinity, the greatest pinch of the drought was near three weeks since. Two or three timely showers then occurred, but it had again become quite dry. The rain of the 25th was not so abundant in this town, as to wet far below the surface of the ground, and potatoes, already suffering, will suffer more if we do not have a further supply of rain before long.—[Worcester Spy.

Dreadful Effects of Lightning.

The Wilmington, N. C. Chronicle states that on the evening of Thursday, July 15, the house of a Mr. Armstrong, on Wrightsville Sound, was struck by the lightning. Mr. Armstrong, his wife, and three or four children, who were all on the lower floor, were laid prostrate in a state of insensibility. Mrs. A. was the first to recover. On looking about she found that one of her children, a boy about twelve years of age, was dead, and her husband so badly hurt as to be helpless. It is doubtful now if he will live.—Three children abed in the garret room were uninjured. A horse stand near the house, and a hog under it, were also killed by the same shock.

THE SHIP OHIO. This national vessel now in our harbor, left Toulon, on the 8th of May last, after lying in that port some days. On the morning succeeded her departure, there appeared in the "Toulonais," a gazette published at Toulon, a notice of her, of which the following is a translation:—

"The American vessel, the Ohio, left this morning, (8th.) She is a true type of order and cleanliness in a vessel of War. She has no guns in mahogany cases, with large pullies well varnished and polished, placed upon pins in front of the poop; but her batteries are ready for action from stem to stern, and their gear is substantial and well painted. Artizans, in visiting her, will perceive, without doubt, that she is far superior to the neatest vessel in our squadron."

PLUMB ISLAND. We are informed by Capt. Sturgis of the Revenue Cutter Hamilton, who accompanied the Collector of this District on a tour to Plumb Island, for the purpose of examing the lights at the entrance of the harbor of Newburyport, that the severe and continuous easterly gales last fall and winter, have had the effect of extending the island very considerably on its north-eastern side, thus increasing the distance between the light and the shore, and opening an entire new channel for ships. It seems to be a question whether the present channel will be a permanent one, or whether the next heavy and protracted gale will block it up, and open the old channel, and reduce the island to its former proportions. [Journal.

A GOOD JOKE.—We know an editor not a thousand miles from these diggins, who, "by and with advice and conseat of" his better half, recently had his whiskers shaved clean off. The next day he presented himself at the Post Office window, as usual, and demanded his papers. The Clerk didnt know him and refused to hand over, unless Mr. Holbrook would send an order for the contents of his box! We told him we would go home and send an order, if he insisted upon it, but that we were astonished he did not recognize us. We finally got our papers, but from the hesitating manner of the clerk, we don't believe he was fully convinced that it was O. K., the Old Kustomer. The fact is, the loss of a huge pair of whiskers will alter a fellow's looks amazingly. It makes him *bare* faced instead of *bear* faced.—[Hartford Pat.

ALIENS. From the 11th to the 24th, inclusive, 3,300 passengers from foreign ports, arrived at New York.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

MONDAY, July 26. *In the Senate*, the National Bank bill was taken up as the special order.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, opposed the amendment adopted in Committee of the Whole, prohibiting loans to directors. Messrs. Walker, Clay of Alabama, and Linn, sustained the amendment adopted in Committee. Mr. Huntington urged the rejection of the amendment.—Amendment rejected—ayes 23, noes 25.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, opposed the amendment prohibiting loans to members of Congress. Messrs Walker, Buchanan, King, Cuthbert, Linn and Pierce sustained it.

Mr. Walker then moved to strike out the amendment and insert the proviso, that no note or bill shall be discounted for any member of either House of Congress. The amendment in this form was agreed to—yeas 25 nays 24.

The Globe says the debate on the amendment was very animated.

It was shown that the ruin of the late U. S. Bank was brought about by the very abuses which it was the object of these restrictions to remedy; that loans to directors and their satellites had to a great extent swallowed up the capital of the late Bank, and deprived the commercial community of the aid which formed one of the pretexts for such an institution. Mr. Benton read a passage from Mr. Clayton's report in 1832, from which it appeared that in Philadelphia, ninety-nine persons were found to have appropriated five millions of the Bank's capital, one seventh of the whole, to themselves.

Several amendments were proposed by the democratic members, (among them one by Mr. Tappan, asserting the right of Congress to repeal the law establishing the bank,) but they were all voted down.

House. Memorial and papers were received from Mr. Linn Banks's District, Va., contesting his seat, and were referred to the Committee on Elections, with no probability of action upon them at the present session.

It was proposed that the House should devote the day to the reception of memorials. Lost.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the Revenue Bill.

Mr. Lawrence, of Pa. advocated at great length his proposition to admit tea and coffee free from duty.

Mr. Fillmore, in the way of explanation, and in defence of the bill, took further part in the debate.

Mr. Atherton, of New Hampshire, spoke an hour in opposition to the bill. Mr. A. said that if the land fund had not been squandered, and the expenditures had been kept down to the limit proposed by Mr. Woodbury, there would have been no necessity for this tariff bill, but there would have been a surplus of $1,500,000 to meet the outstanding Treasury notes.

Mr. Halstead, of N. J., spoke very briefly, and was followed by Mr. Campbell, of S. Carolina, in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Ward, of New York, spoke very briefly, and the debate for the day was concluded by Mr. Adams. His speech was a most remarkable one for its interesting facts connected with the Tariff, the Compromise Act, and the Revenue Laws of the Country.

The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

Crops in Western New York.

An old correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing from Canandaigua, 22d July, gives a very unfavorable account of the harvests in that quarter. The editors of the Journal say their correspondent is the same person who for several years past has written occasionally under the signature of "An Ontario Farmer." His opinions in regard to the crops, have been generally found correct. He forms them not from newspaper paragraphs, but in a [illegible] observation. He is,

"As there is so much said about the crops, I will venture to give you my opinion, now that the wheat is about ripe; some already cut.—The crop of wheat west of the Cayuga Lake, will be a very failing one in most places. Seneca County will yield a tolerably fair crop; part of Ontario will also be good; a large part of the best Wheat land very poor indeed, almost nothing at all. Yates County is about the same as Ontario. Neither will make much, if any, over half a crop. Steuben is worse than either. In Livingston and Genesee, and all the counties west of Ontario, the Wheat crop is so poor that it is impossible to say what it will make. Excepting a field here and there, it amounts almost to a failure. The corn, barley and oats, improved very much after the rains, and may yet make good crops. The Hay crop was never known so bad, (certainly not near half a crop.) We have it very dry now, and it has been so for some time. The stiff ground is all cracked open, and springs are very low. Western New York had never such a poor crop of Hay in 20 years, nor such a poor crop of Wheat since 1828. This is my opinion."

Naval Intelligence.

The United States frigate Macedonian, Com. Jesse Wilkinson, and the sloop of war Warren, Capt. Jamieson, arrived at this port yesterday morning from Pensacola, whence they sailed on the 9th inst. On their arrival, Capt. Sturgis of the cutter Hamilton, fired a salute of 13 guns, which was returned from the Macedonian.

At Callao, May 21st, U. S. frigate Constitution, Capt. Turner, to sail for home in all July; sloops of war Yorktown, Capt. Aulick, nearly ready for sea, bound for the Sandwich, Society and Friendly Islands; Dale, Capt. Gaantt, to sail soon for leeward; U. S. store ship Relief, Lt. Com. Nichols. The sch. Shark, Lt. Com. Bigelow, was on a cruise to Payta, Guayaquil, &c.

The U. S. Brig Consort, Lt. Powel, from the coast of Florida, arrived at New York on Monday.

Capt Charles W. Morgan has been transferred from the command of the Brazil squadron, to that of the Mediterranean, and will sail in a few days in the Fairfield.

The U. S. brig Washington, Gedney, arrived at the Breakwater, in the Delaware, on Saturday. [Post of Thursday.

Narrow Escape from War.

Capt. Drew, the commander of the expedition which destroyed the Caroline, was a short time since passing on the St. Lawrence in a steamboat, when the Captain of the boat unexpectedly announced his intention of putting in at Ogdensburg. Captain Drew remonstrated, and pointed out the consequences which might follow his being arrested in the States, but it was in vain; in went the steamer to Ogdensburg and out again, most happily. She went in without letting it being noised abroad that war between Great Britain and America was on board. If Capt. Drew had been arrested we should have had a grand flare up, and diplomacy would have been taxed to its utmost capacity, to save the honor of the two nations in any other manner than that to which dogs resort when one impolitely growls at the other. We hope Capt. Drew will consider how essentially the fate of the world is bound up in him, and give a liberal margin to the combustibles of the Northern frontier. [New York Journal of Commerce.

ACCOMMODATING.—"How far is it to Taunton?" "Why its eight miles." "Eight devils, why a man told me a mile back, that it was only six." "Well, seeing that you are an old man, and your horse looks tired, and you seem impatient, why, we'll call it three."—[Buffalo Republican.

Late News from Europe.

The Great Western arrived at New York from Bristol, on Thursday morning, bringing advices ten days later from England.

She brings a regular file of London and Liverpool papers to the evening of the 13th, and Bristol to the 14th inst., inclusive.

The principal news of importance from England, is in regard to the elections. It will be seen that the Tories have, as was anticipated, carried everything before. Sir Robert Peel will be made Prime Minister. The Globe, a whig paper, concedes a majority of fifty to the Tories.

The Great Western made her homeward trip in fourteen days, having arrived at Kingroad, Bristol, on the evening of July 3d. She was retarded by easterly gales and heavy fogs, which continued 9 days.

The London Globe, in speaking of American engagements, says:—"We are glad to learn that the Great Western steamer has brought over from America remittances for the payment of the half year's interest on Illinois Stock, due the 1st inst.; and promises are made that by the next or following packet we shall receive money for the dividends on Indiana Bonds; thus leaving only the Mississippi Stock in arrear.—However, if Congress should pass the law for distributing the proceeds of public lands amongst the different States of America, this will supply them with means to meet their engagements for some time to come.

MR. HUME, the redoubtable champion of Free Trade, a candidate for Leeds, was defeated by Tories in the election in that town.

The great Repealer and Agitator, O'CONNEL was also defeated in Dublin by a Tory majority of 168 votes, he has, however, been returned for Meath.

It is openly asserted that one hundred pounds were paid by the Tories for any three votes, and fifty guineas for a single vote, on several occasions, where the contest was supposed to be about equal, and the result uncertain.

We may notice a slight improvement in cotton, notwithstanding the depression in almost everything else.

AWFUL CALAMITY AT ROTHERHAM—SEVENTY LIVES LOST! A most dreadful accident occurred, July 5th, at Rotherham, a small town about six miles from Sheffield by which no less than seventy lives were lost. One of those large and heavy decked barges which are so common on the Humber, was launched from the yard of a builder named Chambers. Whilst on her ways a crowd of young men and boys, to the number of 150 human beings were permitted to collect on her deck.

She was launched broadside on, and, unfortunately, on reaching the water she gave a considerable lurch. The crowd probably alarmed at this, rushed at one side, when she suddenly turned completely over, so that nearly all who were on her deck were confined within her bulwarks! As speedily as the confusion would permit she was righted, but melancholy to relate, about seventy lives were lost, of which number a large proportion were young men and boys.

FRANCE. The question of the loan was to have been decided in the French Cabinet Council on the 12th; and it was generally said and believed in Paris, that the signature of the treaty between France and the other powers was to have taken place definitively on the 13th.

The Moniteur publishes the following telegraphic despach, which demonstrates the total failure of the expedition of Gen. Bugeaud in Africa to accomplish any of its objects.

HANOVER. Advices from Hanover announce the death of the Queen. Her burial took place on the 7th inst. She was much lamented by her afflicted monarch, her family, and the people at large.

EASTERN AFFAIRS. *Turkey, Egypt and Syria.* The news from Constantinople and Alexandria, received in Dondon by the Levant [illegible] is not particularly important.

[illegible] *chester.* We cannot report any alteration in the amount of business transacted, for most people have this week been engaged with the elections. What little business has been done in goods is without change in price. The yarn market is rather more buoyant, and at higher rates, but the advance is not more than equal to the advance in cotton.

Court of Common Pleas.

TUESDAY, July 27th. *John H. Gallilee, by his Guardian John H. Clenford, vs. Robert B. Gove.* This was an action of trespass, charging assault and battery, brought for John H. Gallilee, aged ten years, by his Guardian J. H. Clenford against Robert B. Gove, a teacher employed at the Farm School. Defendant pleaded the general issue. The first witness called was Eleazer P. Wetherell, aged 14 years. Witness was at the Farm school in April last; knows Mr. Gove; he is one of the teachers; remembers one night in April, when twelve boys were whipped by Mr. Locke; the witness and Geo. A. Gallilee were among the number; after they were whipped, they were ordered to stand stripped on the floor all night. Mr. Gove slept in the room, and always kept a cowhide under his bed; Gove ordered on of the boys named Robinson to wake him up if any of the rest should fall asleep, and threatened if he did not that he would cowhide him. Gallilee afterwards went to sleep on the floor; Robinson called Gove who got up and found Gallilee sleeping; Gove got the cowhide and lifted Gallilee up; he then took hold of him by the hair, threw his shirt up over his shoulders and flogged him as hard as he could with the cowhide on the naked body and legs, giving him as witness counted about thirty five lashes; witness saw Gallilees body next morning; it was all covered with blue and red marks, and the skin peeled off from his legs. Gallilee was obliged after being punished to remain standing naked on the floor until morning.

On cross examination, witness stated that Gallilee was first punished for neglecting his lesson by being kept without his food, and while suffering this punishment, he pulled one of last year's carrots, which he eat, and for doing so was flogged by Mr. Locke and ordered to remain out of bed. Witness was suffering the same punishment, and remained up all that night and the next with Gallilee; saw Gallilee's back next morning, when it was covered with marks and cuts.

George A. Maim, aged 11 years, was next called and gave his testimony clear and distinct, fully corroborating that of the previous witness, and stated that between the two punishments, Gallilee received about fifty lashes. Witness saw Gallilee's back after Locke punished him, and there was then but few marks, but after Gove flogged him there were a great number on the back and legs; he also saw blood on the floor after the flogging.

Robert S. Walker, aged 12 years, was next examined, and testified fully to the same facts as Wetherell and Mann.

Charles Davenport aged twelve years, who was also present at both punishments, gave precisely the same testimony, and in addition deposed to have seen the blood drop from Gallilee's back to the floor, so much so as to make the witness shiver while standing on the floor looking at the punishment.

H. C. McLean, Manning and others followed—not one varying from the other in the most trivial detail.

Dr. Samuel Morrell, attended Gallilee in the last week of April, at the house of Mr. Clemford; he saw him in the afternoon; was brought from the school; he was scored from the right shoulder to the hip, and almost from the hip to the heel, and on the left side fully from the hip to the heel; the marks were of various colors, blue, green and red, some very severe. There were from fifteen to twenty places where the skin was abraded; the mark, one severe blow across the bowels, with a discoloration from 6 to 8 inches. Gallillee was suffering extreme pain occasioned by the floggings and remained lame for several days. The functions of the bladder were impaired; thinks it might have been occasioned from the blow on the bowels, but cannot say positively. The cuts were not what is called deep but were evidently so that the blood followed the lash.

Several other witnesses deposed to the frightful state the boy was in when brought from the farm. Here the case for the prosecution closed.

The defence attempted to be set up was that, the severe punishment was not inflicted by Gove, but by Locke, and to support this, two pupils were brought forward, one aged 13, and the other 11 years. The first deposed that Gallilee was punished along with ten or eleven others by Lock, after, and not before, he was punished by Gove, and that it was Locke's punishment that left the marks and cuts in his back and legs.—This witness also swore that Galillee used improper language to Gove, and said that when his friends would come, "he would stuff them up and make them believe all he would tell them." The second witness positively swore that Gove punished Gallilee after Locke, and in doing so corroborated all the evidence adduced by the Plaintiff.

Evidence as to Goves character was then put in. After hearing which, the Court adjourned until nine o'clock this morning. [Times.

We learn that the jury have returned a verdict for the Plaintiff of $300.

ELECTIONS. On the second day of August there will be an election for three members of Congress in Illinois. On the fifth of August a Governor will be chosen in Tennessee. It is doubtful which party will succeed. Hon. James K. Polk, the former speaker of the House of Representatives, is now Governor and a candidate for re-election. In Tennessee, Kentucky and Indiana, State Legislatures are to be chosen within two weeks from this time.

FROM ST. THOMAS. An arrival at Philadelphia brings dates to the 10th inst. We learn from the United States Gazette, that the weather had been dry at St. Croix, and unfavorable for the coming sugar crop. Markets for American produce were low; corn meal dull at $16 per puncheon; rye flour $3 per barrel. Flour was $6 75, which was rather an improvement; stock on hand moderate.

MORE DEATHS BY LIGHTNING. Mr. William H. Lipscomb and three negroes were killed by lightning in Pittsylvania county, Va., on the 7th inst. They had been to work in a tobacco field, and seeing a cloud arise they took shelter under a poplar tree, where they were visited by death in the manner stated.

THE WESTERN CROPS. The Cincinnati Gazette of the sixteenth inst. says that the crops in Ohio will be an average yield, and the latest accounts from Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Michigan, show that the same will be the result of the harvest throughout the west.

COWHIDING. On Monday morning, between eight and nine o'clock, Mr. E. Roberts inflicted a severe flagellation with a cowhide upon the person of Mr. Geo. Moore, in Chestnut street, Philadelphia; the former alleges that the latter had grossly insulted his wife and several other members of his family on Sunday last.

SOUND SNORERS. A sloop was struck by lightning on the night of Tuesday of last week, at Charleston, S. C., and the mast shattered all to pieces. There were three persons on board, who, says the Courier, were not only unharmed, but did not know, until daylight revealed the fact, that the vessel had been struck.

TWO MEN [illegible] sissippi, who gave their names as Thompson and Wells, charged with an attempt to sell a free negro. They were taken to Louisville and convicted.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH. The Madisonian says:—"The President, although slightly indisposed a week since, is now in as good health as he has been at any time since his arrival in Washington."

MARRIAGES.

In South Boston, May 6, Mr. Benjamin Kimball to Mrs. Sarah B. Farley.

In Perth Amboy, N. J., July 13, Mr. Azor Glover, of Dorchester, Mass., to Miss Eliza L., daughter of Archibald Austin, Esq., of New Orleans.

In Providence, by Rev. Mr. Thayer, Mr. Robert Kemp of Boston, to Miss Elizabeth Jane, daughter of John Alden of Malden, Ms.

In Harvard, July 1, Mr. Ephraim S. Willard to Miss Betsey Ray.

In Stow, July 15, Mr. Joseph S. Adams of Harvard, to Miss Nancy Brown.

In Shirley Village, Mr. A. Bradford Baker to Miss Eliza A. Ward. Mr. Silas S. Laws to Miss Lucretia R. Ward.

In Westminster, Mr. Milton Joslen of Brandon, Vt. to Mrs. Susan Doty.

In Enfield, James H. Gray, M. D., to Rachel W. Capen, daughter of Leonard Woods, Esq.

In Thompson, Ct., July 13, Mr. N. Branch, Jr., of Springfield, Mass., to Miss Frances A. Stone.

In Richmond, Va., in the Monumental Church, Jas. Brooks, Esq., senior Editor of the N. York Express, to Mrs. Mary Louisa Randolph of Wilton.

In Cabotville, July 27, by Rev. Mr Folsom, Mr. Azel Sherman to Miss Sarah Maria Mead.

In Enfield, Ct., July 21, Mr. Daniel B. Bacon of Worcester, Mass., to Miss Mary H. Stebbins of Cabotville.

In Warren, Mass., Mr. Otis B. Nelson to Miss Louisa A. Sherman, both of W.

DEATHS.

In Watertown, July 24, Harriet Rebecca, oldest daughter of Mr. Peter Clark, 33.

July 13, at his residence in Hillsboro', Illinois, Mr. Benj. Freeman, late of Boston, Mass.

In St. Jago, 4th inst. of yellow fever, Capt. Abner Hopkins, master of sch Navaroo, of Kingston, Ms.

In Charlestown, John H. son of Mr. John Gibbs, Jr., 2 yrs. and 4 mos.

In Roxbury, 23d inst. William Alldyne, eldest child of Mr. Wm. J. Adams, 7.

In Lexington, July 16, of consumption, Wm. P. Muzzey, son of Mr. Jonas Muzzey, 19½.

In Edgartown, Mrs. Hannah, widow of Mr. Thomas Stewart, 93.

In Waterboro,' Me., Mrs. Abigail, wife of Mr. J. K. Fessenden, of Woburn, 34.

In New Orleans, July 14, Capt. Aaron Brewster, a native of Kingston, Mass.

At the residence of his brother, William Smith, Jr., Pastor of the Baptist Church, in Chelsea.

In Lunenburg, July 19, Mrs. Abigail, wife of Capt. Jeremiah Tinkham, formerly of this city, 41.

In Newton, July 24, Mrs. Martha, widow of the late Rev. Jas. Freeman, D. D.

On the passage from St. Marks to Providence, Mr. Aaron Hollbrook, about 50, merchant of Tallahassee, late of East Lexington, Mass., where he has a wife and family awaiting his return. His remains were landed at Key West, July 6.

In Shrewsbury, July 10, Deac. Gershom Wheelock, a soldier of the revolution, 80.

In Leominster, July 20, Mrs. Clarissa Kendall, wife of Mr. Charles H. Colburn, and daughter of Sewall Richardson, 24.

In Spencer, July 21, widow Jemima Bemis, 82.

In Hardwick, July 12, Mrs. Mary H. wife of Timothy Fay, and daughter of Stephen Hammond, formerly of Barre, 39.

In New Braintree, Mr. N. M. Bowman, 30.

In Petersham, July 15, Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. Oliver C. Gates, 64.

In Waltham, Rev. David Jewett, formerly of Gloucester, 67.

In Newton, Upper Falls, Mrs. Betsey, wife of Newell Ellis, Esq. 63.

In Dorchester, July 20, at the residence of his [father], the Rev. Dr. Harris, Mr. Elijah Dix Harris,

In Palmer, July 11, Mr. Elijah Hills, 69.

In Westmoreland, N. H. Dr. John N. Campbell. He was found dead in the road between Chesterfield and W. on the morning of July 10, having fallen from his gig the evening previous. The horse had fallen and was found cast.

In Tallahassee, Fa., July 9, after a short but severe illness, which he bore with uncomplaining resignation, Mr. Benj. Chase Dean, of Mass., about 26.

In West Cambridge, July 29, Philip Augustus Whittemore, oldest son of Philip Whittemore, 21.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS

Boston, July 28.

Ashes. An increased demand for Pot, for shipping, has caused a further slight improvement in prices; sales have been made at 5⅜ a 5½c. and for Pearl a few parcels to trade at same prices.

Coffee. The principal operations have been for southern and western markets, for which there has been a steady demand. Sales consist of about bags St. Domingo, 8⅜ a 8¼; 500 do. Porto Cabello 10½ a 11c.; a few small lots prime old Government Java, 13c. 6 mos.; 70 bags St. Domingo, by auction 7¾c. 4 mos.; Porto Rico, fair to prime.

Fish. The market continues dull for most kinds of dry fish, and prices, except for Shore, remain as last quoted; sales Shore at a slight advance, $2 25 per qtl.; Bank, 2 17; and a lot of small Cod for shipping, 2 40 do. do.; prime Haddock, for export, 1 50 per qtl. The return of several Mackerelmen with short fares, has had a tendency to improve prices, sales—a large proportion being No. 1,—have been made at 6, 10 and $12 per brl.; and Cape Inspection at 11½ for No. 1, 9 81¼ for No. 2, and No. 3, per brl. Alewives, 3 50 and 3 75 per bbl.; scarce, and Mess in demand, 9½ a $10 per brl.

Hides. The market continues firm, and transactions since our last consist of 1800 Porto Cabello 12½c. 6 mos.; 1500 Maranham, 11½c. 6 mos.; St. Domingo, 13c. per lb. 6 mos. An entire importation Calcutta Goat Skins, about 150 bales, price has not transpired.

Hops. There have been no movements of interest, and holders of old crop are selling in small lots, at 15 a 18c. per lb. The growing crop, in places, presents quite a favorable appearance.

Leather. At a public sale of Shoes, on Wednesday last, 2000 cases advertised, 1700 were sold at an advance of 15 per cent. from Spring prices. There was a large number of buyers present from the South and West, and the sale went off with good spirit.

Molasses. There have been no important operations in the market to affect prices since the last report; one or two cargoes Cuba tart have been sold at 16c. 6 mos., and a cargo of about 300 hhds do.; Marsh's Newburyport casks, 16½c. per gall. 6 mos. Surinam, 80 hhds. tart, 17½c. and do. sweet, 2 per gall. 6 mos.; Havana sweet, 18 a 20 c.; Ponce, 26 a 27c.; Trinidad, 24 a 25c.; and by auction, small lot Porto Rico, 25½c. per gall. 4 mos. cr.

Provisions. The market has been rather quiet during the past week, but no lower prices for prime qualities have been submitted to. Beef is a little firmer.

Sugar. There continues a good demand for Sugars, and sales have been made this week of 800 boxes Cuba brown, part for refining, 7 a 8 per lb.; 150 do. do. white, ordinary, 9¾c.; 50 do. good, 10c.; Porto Rico, 25 hhds. 6⅞ a 7c.; at auction, 10 hhds. do. do 6⅝c.; and Cuba white common, 9 40 a 9 55 per 100 lbs. 4 mos.

Tea. There has been quite an active demand from the trade during the past week, and our last reported prices have been fully supported. The most approved parcels of Young Hyson and Souchong are now held at about 6c. per lb. advance.

Wool. We have no change to notice in this article; sales are confined to lots to meet the immediate wants of manufacturers. The supply of fleece is large, and of pulled there is sufficient to meet the demand. The stock of coarse has been increased by arrivals from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET

Boston, July 28. FLOUR. For several days the market has been perfectly flat, and lower prices submitted to for all descriptions, except the best shipping qualities. Sales fresh ground Genesee have been made from vessels at $5 62½; 500 brls. superfine common brands do. $5 60, and early ground, according to quality, $5 52 a 5 56 per brl.; Fredericksburg brand, for shipping, $6 50 per brl.; Howard street [illegible] $5 37½c. cash. There is no stock of Southern of consequence in the market, and holders of fancy brands are firm at old prices.

GRAIN. There have been no arrivals of any consequence, and with a good demand prices have been fully supported. Sales consist of yellow flat Corn and white 66 a 66 c. per bushel; and some do. at a less price. North River Oats, 47 a Pennsylvania prime 46c.; and other Southern a 45c. per bushel; Northern Rye 65 a 66c. and Southern 62 a 65c. per bushel.

New York, July 28. FLOUR. Common Genesee 5 50 a 5 56¼; Ohio 5 31 a 5 50; Mo. 5 25; Georgetown 5 50.

GRAIN. A sale of 2800 bushels Long Island at 1 17, and 1200 Ohio at 1 25 both cash; Rye Oats 44c.; Southern 38c.; Southern Corn 63 a

Philadelphia, July 27. FLOUR. Pennsylvania is selling in small lots, at 5 50 for fresh and 5 37½ for old stock. Rye Flour, 3 12½ a 3

GRAIN. Wheat, Pennsylvania, red, 1 18 a Yellow Corn, 65c.; White, 62 a 63c.; Southern 40c.

Baltimore, July 26. FLOUR. Holders 5 75 for Howard street, good brands; buyers have offered 5 62½, but were refused; no sales have taken place.

GRAIN. Sales of new Maryland Wheat, 1 22 for good to prime parcels; Maryland white a 1 39c.; Maryland White Corn, 70 a 72; Yellow a 67; Pennsylvania Rye, 60 a 61c.; Maryland a 56c.; Oats, Md. new, 44c.

Cincinnati, July 20. FLOUR. Has experienced a further advance. Sales from canal on day at $4 06, and on Tuesday at 4 04 to 4 12—firm at latter price. City Mills now held at 4 which it is selling by the load. A sale of 400 on Wednesday of last week, at 4 18¾—the last sale of the quantity.

GRAIN. Some small lots of new Wheat have been brought in and sold at 70c. per bushel. Old continues to command 70 to 75c. according to quality.

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET

Brighton, Monday, July 26. At market, Beef Cattle, 25 Cows and Calves, 2600 Sheep, 300 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle.—We quote to correspond with last week. First quality, $5 75 a 6 00; second quality, $5 00 a 5 50; third quality, $4 00 a 4 75.

Cows and Calves—Sales were noticed at $18, 25, 29, and 35.

Sheep—Lots were sold from $1 25 to 3 00, according to quality.

Swine—Several lots of Sows at 4½, Barrows, Pigs at retail, from 5 to 7.

New York, July 26. CATTLE. At market 650 head of Beef Cattle; 600 were from the South, and the balance from this State; and 3000 Sheep and Lambs.

There was an improvement of about 50 cts. in the Beef market. 660 head were taken at $6 a 7 50, averaging $6 25 the 100 lbs.

Sheep and Lambs being more plenty, were lower. 2700 were taken. Sheep at $1 50, 3 a 4 50. Lambs at $1 50 to $2 50 each.

Philadelphia, July 23. CATTLE. At market, 360 head, principally western Beeves; a few Lancaster county, which sold at prices varying $5 to 6 50 per cwt. The bulk of sales were at Sales dull.

Cows and Calves—237—Sales at from $18; very superior as high as $44. Springers at from to $20. Dry Cows from $8 to 14. Calves at drove yard, $1 50 to 2 25 each. On the at from 3 to 3½c. per lb. live weight.

Hogs—153 fat, at $5 per cwt; all sold and in demand.

Sheep—2760, at from $1 50 to $2 25 per head, extra, 3 75.

Baltimore, July 19. CATTLE. About head of Beef Cattle were offered and 200 were sold at prices ranging from 5 00 a 6 65 per 100 lbs. Live hogs 5 00 a 5 25 per 100 lbs.

FAN HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

Beans, per bushel		a	1 50
Beets, per doz		a	12½
Beets, per bushel		a	
Cabbages, per bunch		a	8
Carrots, per bunch		a	6
Cucumbers, per bunch		a	6
Onions, per bunch		a	6
Potatoes, per peck		a	25
Radishes, per doz		a	12
Squash, per bush	1 25	a	1 50

Fruit.

Apples, per box	20	a	25
Apples, per box	12	a	17
Pears, per box		a	6
Peaches, per box		a	12
Lemons, per doz	12	a	
Oranges, per box	20	a	25
Figs, per box	8	a	10
Pineapples, per doz	17	a	20
Cocoanuts, per bushel	2 00	a	2 50
Watermelons, each	25	a	50
Muskmelons, per lb	4	a	5
Grapes, white, per bush	1 50	a	1 75

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Beef, per lb	25	a	27
Veal	14	a	18
Cow milk, per lb	7	a	10
Calf's head	2	a	4
Lamb, per dozen		a	16
Mutton, per lb	8	a	14
Pork	6	a	8
Sausages	8½	a	9
Lard, per lb	9	a	10
Pickled hogs	6½	a	7
Corned hog, per lb	12	a	15
Dried beef	10	a	12½
Ham	7	a	9
Hams, boston, per lb	9	a	12½
Hams, western, do do	8	a	10
Tongues, per lb	8½	a	10
Pickled tripe, per keg	8	a	8½
Tripe, per lb	8	a	10
Calf's feet, per lb		a	8
Butter, per lb	6	a	10
Eggs, per doz	5	a	7
Cheese, per lb	12	a	16
Lard, per lb	10	a	15
Turkeys, per dozen	1 75	a	2 00
Geese, per lb	6	a	12½
Pigeons, per doz	50	a	1 00

FLOUR AND WOOD MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Flour, per 2000 lbs		a	8 00
Rye, do	10 00	a	10 00
Indian, do	10 00	a	10 00
Oxnard, do do		a	8 50
Richmond, do do		a	8 50
Genesee, do do		a	8 50
Alexandria, do do		a	6 50
Hickory, per basket	32	a	37
Hickory Wood, dry, per cord		a	6 00
Oak, do do, do do		a	5 00
Pine, do do	7 00	a	8 00

SEED MARKET.

Clover Seed, brown, per bag	10 00	a	
" " white, per bag	10 00	a	
Flaxseed, per bushel	3 00	a	3 50
Hempseed, " "		a	3 50
Herd grass, per bushel	1 37	a	1 50
Linseed, American, do do		a	
Cotton Seed, Northern, per pound	12	a	13
Cotton Seed, Southern, do do	8	a	9
Mustard, Foreign, " "		a	
Mustard, White Dutch, per lb	20	a	25
Mustard, Lucerne, or French	30	a	33
Orchard Grass, or Herds Grass, bush	3 50	a	3 75
Red top, per bushel, northern		a	1 50
Red top, Southern, bush	45	a	55
Tall Fescue Grass, " "	3 00	a	
Tall Oat Grass, " "	2 00	a	2 50
Lucerne, " "		a	1 00
Tree Seed, per bushel		a	1 00
Rye " "		a	1 00

HIDE MARKET.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb	14½	a	15
Rio Grande, dry salted	11½	a	12
Texas, dry	***	a	
Calcutta		a	
Cow, Mammoth	11	a	11½
Cow, Patna		a	12½
Cow, East India	12	a	13
Cow, Pernambuco	13	a	16
Horse, salted	5½	a	5½
Horse, raw, green salted	1 00	a	1 40
Calf, " " light		a	
Calf, " " dry	75	a	1 25

LEATHER MARKET.

Sole, best tannage, per lb	30	a	32
Do. country, per lb	27	a	29
Do. Spanish, city tannage	29	a	30
Do. do. dry hide	23	a	25
Upper leather, red, light	22	a	24
Do. do. do. middling	20	a	22
Do. do. do. overweight	18	a	20
Do. do. do. slaughter	21	a	22
Do. do. do. dry hide	21	a	22
Kip, Rio Ayer Upper in the rough		a	24

LIME MARKET.

Lime, boston, per cask	70	a	80
Do. rockland	65	a	70
Cement, Roseng, St. George Co's		a	
Do. do. white lump	1 25	a	1 50
Do. do. 2d quality	1 00	a	1 12
Do. do. common	75	a	80

HAY MARKET.

Hay, Old, per hund	95	a	1 05
Hay, Country, new hay, per hund	80	a	90
Straw	50	a	60

WOOL MARKET.

Merino, common to ¼ blood	33	a	36
" " ¼ " "	38	a	40
" " ½ " "	42	a	44
Saxony Fed Wool, superfine	42	a	43
No. 1, Lambs'	37	a	40
No. 2, "	26	a	30
No. 3, "	18	a	20

GRINDSTONES.

Grindstones, ton of 2000 lbs. rough	18 00	a	20 00
Do do finished	28 00	a	30 00

HOP MARKET.

Hops, 1st sort, Mass. 1840, per lb	18	a	20
Hops, 2d " " "		a	

PLASTER PARIS.

Plaster Paris, ton, 2240 lbs, cash	2 25	a	2 37

Boarding School.

THE subscriber proposes re-opening the school formerly under the charge of his father (the late Thos Fry,) in which undertaking he respectfully hopes the patronage of the former friends of the school and others. The year will be divided into two terms of 15 weeks each. The first or Fall term will commence on the first second day (Monday) in the 9th month (September) the Winter term on the second day in the 12th month (December) and the Summer term on the fourth second day in the 4th month (April;) the Summer and Fall terms being divided by vacations of three and four weeks respectively.

TERMS — For Board, Tuition, &c., $25 00 per quarter of 12 weeks, one half to be paid in advance.—Tuition alone $3 50. Instruction given in Latin and French if desired, for which the usual additional charges will be made. It is desirable that all applications for admissions the ensuing term should be made soon. JOHN E. FRY.

Boston, 7 mo., 24, 1841. 3w.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator to the estate of ALDEN DRURY, late of Marlborough, in the County of Middlesex, yeoman, deceased, intestate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons, having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons, indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

NATHAN N. DRURY, Adm'r.

Marlborough, June 29, 1841. 3w* j17

Daguerreotype Studio.

No. 62 Milk-st, opposite the Pearl st. House.

THE B. DARLING, (Professor of Photography, and Professor Morse,) importer of No. 26 French plate.

Miniatures taken in a style unequalled—$3 to $5. Instruction in the art $25.

☞ Cameras, Cases, No. 20 French plates, and every thing used in the art, furnished at the lowest prices.

Just received by the Steamer Caledonia, 400 packages of the above plate.

☞ BEWARE OF IMPOSITION. ☜

As several instances have occurred where Miniatures taken at Professor Darling's Studio have been exhibited as the productions of others, all will be marked "DAGUERREOTYPE STUDIO."

☞ Darling's Patent PHOTOMETERS for sale.

All communications (post paid) will receive prompt attention.

Any Editor who will give the above five or six insertions, shall be entitled to a PERFECT Daguerreotype Miniature. 5w1 july 31

Select School in Medway Village.

THE FALL TERM of this School will commence on Monday, the 23d of August.

Tuition in common English branches		$3 00
Do. higher do. do.		$3 50
Do. Languages		$4 00

Board can be obtained in private families at a reasonable price. In justice to the people of the village, it should be said, that they have not only afforded the School a liberal patronage, but have also made laudable and successful efforts to render their families a welcome home to the student from abroad.

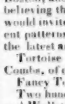
In addition to the branches usually pursued at such Schools, it is proposed to form a class of those designing to teach, for the purpose of affording aid in the art of teaching. Those wishing to learn music will here find the requisite accommodations.

Lectures may be expected weekly throughout the term. For further particulars, reference may be had to the following gentlemen: Rev D. Sanford; Luther Metcalf, Esq.; A. Browne; Dea. M. M. Fisher; Wm. H. Carey.

HARVEY ADAMS, A. B., Principal.

Medway Village, July 31, 1841. 3w.

Valuable Real Estate in Framingham — For Sale.



The "Tilton Estate" so called, pleasantly situated in the centre of Framingham Village is offered for sale. The house and out-buildings, which are of modern construction, were built a few years since by Homer Tilton, Esq., in a very thorough manner, and possess every convenience for a genteel residence.—The land (I 3-4 acres) is covered with fruit trees, most of which are in full bearing, and embrace a great variety of the choicest fruit.

The proximity of this Estate to the Rail-road depot in Framingham, being but fifteen minutes drive, and to and from which a line of coaches run, three times a day, renders it particularly desirable for the man of business. The above will be sold a bargain and immediate possession given, by applying to C. P. & W. P. Sanger, No. 175, Washington st., William Buckminster, Esq Editor of the Cultivator, or Obed Winter, Esq, near the premises.

July 31. tf.

Bargains! Bargains!

SMITH & McQUAID,

335 WASHINGTON STREET,

HAVE just received from the New York Auctions an assortment of **Seasonable Goods,** among which are the following, viz:—

Chine Fig'd and Plaid Mantles, prices from	$2 50 to 6 00
Real Mohair black Mantles, plain and embroidered,	4 00 to 5 50
Super quality and beautiful colore 6-4 Silk Shawls,	4 50
9-4 Figured Silk Shawls, very heavy Fringes,	6 00
9-4 black Silk Shawls, heavy Fringes,	6 00
9-4 plain black Italian do, " "	6 00
9-4 large cord Velour Ottoman Silk Shawls,	10 00
8-4 embroidered figure, 2 colors, do do	10 00
9-4 super super Chine Shawls,	12 00
8-4 embroidered Canton Crape Shawls,	5 00
10-4 Italian Filet Shawls,	4 00
6-4 Cashmere, beautiful colors, for 2nd mourning,	10 00
9-4 plain Cashmere Shawls, with Silk Fringes,	4 00 to 5 00
Embroidered and plain Mos. de Lain Shawl, various prices,	
Super super plain Satin Stripe Chally,	50 cts.
" " " black and blue black Mos. de Laines,	50 cts.
Super super Cashmere Moslinnes,	50 cts.
" " small plaid Mos de Lain, beautiful for childrens' dresses,	50 cts,
Printed do, various prices, from	20 to 62½ cts.
Super super plain boiled Foi de Soie, very light colors, best in Boston,	87½ cts.
Super super colored stripe Gro de Afrique,	$1 12½
Silks, various prices, from	37½ to 75 cts.
8-4 black Filet, for Shawls,	$1 00
Beautiful patterns Chally Delaine,	37½ cts.
Chine Silk Hdkfs, 75 cts.; Twilled Silk do.	37½ cts.
Black and blue black Alepine, 62½; super do, 75 cts; super super,	$1 00
Super Printed Paris Lawns, colored ground,	33 cts.
Prime Chine and figured Parasols, whalebone frames,	$1 75

A variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

All of which will be sold cheaper than at any other store in this city, at SMITH & McQUAID'S, No. 335 Washington, second door south of West St., Boston. tf—june19

A. S. JORDAN,

SIGN OF THE ORIGINAL GOLDEN COMB.

No. 2, Milk, two doors from Washington Street, Boston. Manufacturer of Combs and Pocket Books, Importer and Dealer in Fancy Goods and PERFUMERY.

HAVING twice obtained the first premium for the **Tortoise Shell Work,** at the Fares, both of the Massachusetts Mechanic's Association, Boston, and the American Institute, New York—and believing them to excel in utility, beauty and finish, would invite attention to more than two hundred different patterns of **Wrought and Plain Combs,** of the latest and most fashionable sizes.

Tortoise Shell Hair Bands—Horn and Metallic Combs, of every description.

Fancy Tortoise Shell Work—Fine Ivory Combs.

Two hundred different patterns of Pocket Books and Wallets.

Note and Bank Books; Scissors; Pen and Pocket Knives; Needles and Pins; Razors; Fancy Articles; Games and Toys; Card Cases; Steel Pens; Hair Oil; Balm of Columbia; Fancy Soaps for Shaving and Toilet; Genuine Farina Cologne.

Dr. Church's Tooth Powder; Every variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Toilet Articles.

Brushes, a well selected assortment of every quality and price.

Miniature Ivory's, and Settings.

Gold and Plated Lockets, for Miniature and Hair. Balm of America.

☞ **Combs made to Order or Repaired.** ☜

DEALERS WILL DO WELL TO CALL.

July 3d. tf.

E. Davis's Oxygenated Soap.

THE Improved **Oxygenated Soap** as a Cosmetic, and for Shaving, stands unrivalled. It is a composition in which pure Caustic Alkali is exhibited in its mildest form, united with a large portion of Oxygen—a substance so well known to be essential to life, that it has obtained, in its gaseous form, the name of Vital Air.

In external applications, especially when aided by the cleansing virtues of soap, it has a beneficial effect. It renders the skin soft and pliable, and preserves it in a healthy state; it gives it the bloom and purity of youth, and by its invigorating and strengthening qualities, enables the skin to perform its functions, known to be so necessary to the economy of nature for the preservation of beauty and the enjoyment of health. It removes all cutaneous eruptions, and is recommended as the best remedy for roughness of the hands, freckles, etc., that has ever been offered to the public.

The above, together with a good assortment of Windsor and Fancy Soap, is for sale in any quantity on reasonable terms by A. G. Peck & Co., No. 57 Kilby and 54 Water streets, and Brewer, Stevens & Cushing, No. 90 Washington st., and Geo. H. Chapman, No. 70 State st., up stairs, and E. Davis, Manufacturer's Establishment, Cambridge, Mass.

July 31. 6mo.

SIMMONS'

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTH & CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, **Nos. 32 & 34 Ann St., opposite Merchants' Row, Boston.** It is well known that this is the CHEAPEST Establishment in the City to purchase any article in the Gentlemen's Furnishing Line, as every variety can be found, from a pair of Gloves to a superfine Dress or Frock Coat, and at prices that cannot fail to suit the most economical.

Rich Spring Goods—Just Received.

☞ Strangers visiting the city are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, as they can find every variety of READY-MADE ARTICLES, or can have them made to order. Vests and Pants, in urgent cases, half day's notice. Coats, one day.

It is supposed by many that a genteel Coat, Pants, or Vest, cannot be made in Ann St. I ask nothing to show my goods, or to measure and make up any garment, and if it does not suit the purchaser, and is not 20 per cent. less price than he can purchase the same elsewhere, he need not take it.

Coats, from $9 to 18, from super German, English and American Cloths. A superfine Dress Coat, made from twill'd cloth, at the very low price of $12.

1500 Vests, at prices from 75 cents to $3 50. A superior article at $1 75.

Thin Summer Pants, a splendid assortment of every description, from $1 to 3 50. On hand, 1000 pairs.

Thin Jackets, of this article I have a large assortment, prices varying from 62 cents to $1 25. 2000 on hand. Very superior Linen, white or brown, $1 25.

Thin Coats, a large variety, at prices varying from $2 to 3 50.

Pants, of Cashmere, Cloth, Doeskin, super Queen's and Prince Albert mixtures, &c., in price varying from $3 to 6 50.

Shirts, of different goods, fancy and plain cotton, from 50 cents to $1 25; the last named price are a superior article, with linen bosoms, collars and wristbands

Shirt Bosoms, ruffled and plain, from 25 to 75c.

Stocks, plaid and plain, of satin and bombazine, some very superior, from 25 cents to $1.

Handkerchiefs, of every description, both Pocket and Neck, prices from 12 cents to $1.

Socks, of Cotton, knit Woollen, Worsted and Lamb's Wool, from 12½ to 37½ cents.

Also—**An endless variety of other Goods,** at much lower prices than can be purchased elsewhere in this city.

The reader will ask how I can sell less? I will inform them: 1st. My rent is one half the rent of a brick building, being wood. 2d. My business is all cash on delivery of the goods; therefore I am able to make quick terms at a small advance. 3d. I purchase my goods from first hands in Boston and New York markets, and get them from 10 to 15 per cent. less price than is usually paid. 4th. I do not trust one-half of my sales, and make my other customers pay for the loss sustained in trusting.

☞ Articles ready-made are of superior Goods and good workmanship. Articles made to order, the customer can depend upon good work, as all my coats are made by journeymen. In all cases, if an article purchased does not suit in every respect, it can be returned.

☞ Ready-made Garments on lower floor—Cloth and Cutting Rooms up stairs.

ALL are invited to call, whether they purchase or not, especially purchasers buying to sell again.

☞ LONDON FASHIONS received monthly.

june12—9w G. W. SIMMONS.

Jayne's Hair Tonic,

For the Growth, Preservation, and Restoration of the Hair.

THIS is an excellent article, and has in numerous instances produced a fine growth of Hair on the heads of persons who had been bald for years.

The following communication from the Rev. Professor Eaton, of Hamilton College, New York, in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable, should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of Jayne's Hair Tonic.

HAMILTON, N. Y. Feb. 15th, 1840.

Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir: I cannot say my hair is restored, but I can say that it appears to be in as rapid a process of restoration as could reasonably be expected. I had not finished the first bottle, before a decided change was manifest over the bald part of my head to which it was applied. A new growth of fine glossy hair, much like that of an infant appeared, and has continued to increase, and I have had it cut two or three times. I have recently commenced upon the third bottle, but have been a good deal irregular in the use of the "Tonic" from the first, and from this cause I apprehend that the effect is at present less than it otherwise would have been.

that it would ever be successful on my head, though I felt entire confidence in your statements of what it had done to others, and I was as much surprised as delighted, when I saw the effect. You recollect the appearance of my head when in your office. I assure you the hair has been nearly, if not quite an inch long at the times I have had it cut, on those parts which were nearly destitute of any when you saw me. It was, however, very fine, though quite thick. I am flushed with sanguine hopes of final success in the diligent use of your Tonic, which (amidst all the HAIR NURSERIES which have been advertised in the papers,) I am constrained to believe is what it claims to be, and that it WILL MAKE THE HAIR GROW, and no mistake, at least on some heads. GEO. W. EATON,

Professor in the Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by SYMONDS & WHEELER, agents for Dr. D. Jayne, No. 231, Washington St., under Marlboro' Hotel, and SOLOMON CARTER, corner of Hanover and Portland streets, Boston. Also by S. Kidder & Co. Charlestown; Henry White, Roxbury; Christopher P. Skelton, corner of Merrimac and John streets, and G. H. Carlton & Co., City Hall, Lowell; J. H. Marshall & Co., Nashua, N. H.; R. W. Williams, Main St. Taunton; T. J. Farnsworth, Haverhill; Jabez Hill, Millbury; and Dorr, Howland & Co., Worcester.

SYMONDS & WHEELER are also agents for **Jayne's Expectorant,** a valuable remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, **Asthma,** and all Pulmonary Affections.

Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, which will effectually destroy Worms.

Jayne's Carminative Balsam, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, &c. 6mo—june19

Farm for Sale.

PLEASANTLY situated in the easterly part of Bedford, on the Boston and Lowell road, 14 miles from Boston, and about 11 from Lowell, consisting of 55 acres of **Land,** part of which is of superior quality, divided into Mowing, Tillage, Orchard, Wood-land and Pasture, with a convenient **Dwelling House,** recently put in complete repair, calculated to accommodate one or two families; a good **Barn,** and the usual out-houses and out-door conveniences. Also, 10 acres of choice **Mowing Land,** not connected with the above. The Buildings, with the whole, or any part of the Land will be sold as may suit purchasers. Apply to JOHN S. DAVIS, on the premises, or WM. M. SHUTE, 173 Washington St., Boston.

apr10—tf

Franklin Fire Place Cooking Stove.

NOTICE is hereby given that MR. LEVI CHACE of Fall River, Mass., has been appointed my AGENT for the United States, for the sale of Rights, and the transaction of other business in relation to my **Franklin Fire Place Cooking Stove;** and the public are cautioned against purchasing, or transacting business with any other person as an Agent. Said Chace has the power to dispose of Rights for States and Counties, and is the only person who has such power. J. L. LOTHROP.

june12—tf

Union Hotel---Brighton.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that the old Mansion House near the cattle Market has been thoroughly repaired and newly fitted and furnished, and he has opened it under the above name, where he pledges himself to spare no pains nor expense to make every one "at home" who may favor him with their patronage.

nov28—tf JOHN DAVIS.

The Franklin Insurance Company,

IN conformity to their act of incorporation, give notice that their Capital Stock is **$300,000:** and that they continue to make Insurance on Vessels, Freights and Merchandise, to an amount not exceeding $20,000 on any one risk.

They also Insure against loss by Fire, on Buildings, Merchandise and other property; and on Factories, not exceeding $15,000 on any one Factory Building and its contents. Office No. 44 State St.

FRANCIS WELCH, President.

WM. M. BYRNES, Secretary. eop3mo—june12.

The Highest Premium Plough.

PROUTY & MEARS have long devoted great attention to the construction and manufacture of **Ploughs,** with a view of perfecting this useful implement; and their **Patent Centre Draught Plough** is highly admired by many thousand farmers who have used them.

Besides their high character from their extensive use and excellent work, they have taken the **Highest Premiums** at a number of Ploughing Matches of County Agricultural Societies, and at several grand Exhibitions of Mechanic Associations, **Premiums and Diplomas** have been awarded for the excellence of these **Ploughs.**

At a thorough trial of Ploughs at Harlaem, under the American Institute, which was open to the whole Union, able judges examined fully into their merits, and decided in favor of the Centre Draught Plough; and a Gold Medal was awarded to Prouty & Mears for the **Best Plough,** requiring the **Least Draught,** and doing the work in the **Most Perfect Manner.**

One of the most important trial of Ploughs that ever took place, was held at Worcester in October last, under the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. Distinguished men were appointed judges, who made a fair and thorough investigation into the qualities of the Ploughs, and their work, measuring the width and depth of the furrow, and by a Dynamometer ascertaining precisely the power of draught; and those who were well skilled in ploughing, held the Ploughs themselves, to learn which run the best, and held the most easy. After this complete trial, in which many Ploughs were engaged, as competition was invited from all parts of the country, the judges awarded to

PROUTY & MEARS, OF BOSTON,

The Premium of $100.

"For the best Plough that will turn the sod over and lay it flat; regard being had to the **Strength** of the Plough, **Easiness** of Draught, **Excellence** of work, **and Its Cheapness."**

To Charles Howard, of Hingham, the premium of $75, "for the best plough that will turn the sod on the edge or obliquely, and not flat; regard being had to the above qualities."

The following table from the report of the Committee, shows how many inches of furrow each plough turned over to 112 pounds of draught.

FOR FLAT FURROWS.

By Prouty & Mears, Boston,	27½
Chas. Howard, Hingham,	25
Roggles, Nourse & Mason, Worcester,	24
Barnaby & Moores, Ithica, N. Y.	18½
E. G. Whiting, Rochester, N. Y.	14
Another Plough by Prouty & Mears,	26
" " Charles Howard,	25

Laying the sod on the edge is a method of ploughing seldom practised by good farmers, and when preferred, it can be accomplished by proper management with a good plough for flat work. We did not compete in this manner of ploughing, being desirous to excel **only in the best way.**

In turning the furrow over flat, the only way in which these ploughs were brought into competition, Howard's plough turned over only 25 inches to 112 pounds of draught, while the Plough of Prouty & Mears, with the same draught, turned over 27 1-2 inches—**one tenth more than any other Plough.**

This saving of **one tenth of the labor,** to say nothing of the **superior work,** would soon pay for a plough; and in wearing out a plough, it would save the price of several. So it is plain to every observing farmer, that it is better to buy the centre draught Plough, than to have Howard's or any other plough in the above trial, **gratis.**

The most approved method of ploughing among intelligent farmers, is **turning the furrow over flat,** in order to shut in and destroy the weeds and grass, and cause a decomposition of vegetable matter beneath the surface, that the soil may become enriched by the gases evolved in fermentation.

This important principle in husbandry is completely accomplished by the centre draught Plough, and with superiority of work are combined the valuable qualities of **easy draught, strength, and cheapness.**

Let every farmer consider the great importance of saving **one tenth** of the labor of his teams. It is an item in economy, that will soon swell to a large sum, well worthy attention in the purchase of ploughs.

We manufacture these ploughs of various sizes, and the materials and work are equally substantial and neatly finished ploughs ever offered in this market, and trust that we shall give satisfaction to those who favor us with their orders.

Nos. 19 & 20 North Market Street, Boston.

march 13 D. PROUTY & CO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

THE **Manufacturer's Insurance Company** with a capital of **$300,000,** all of which has been paid in, and invested according to law, continue to Insure Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, manufactories, Machinery, Goods, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and every description of personal property against loss or damage by fire.

—ALSO—

Vessels, Property, and Freight against the perils of the sea.

☞ Stockholders in incorporated and unincorporated Companies, and partners in trade, may have separate insurance on their Shares, or interest in such companies.

☞ Explanation of the terms and rates of premium (by letter or otherwise) will be communicated to persons desirous of obtaining such information, at the Company's Office, 59 State St., Boston.

G. W. CARTWRIGHT, President.

SAMUEL HUNT, Secretary. 6mo—may22

Tavern and Farm---For Sale.

THAT old and well known tavern stand and Farm, owned and occupied for many years, by the late Maj. J. Atherton, situated in Milton, on the Mail Road from Boston to Taunton, nine miles from the City, consisting of about seventy-five acres of excellent land, well watered, and properly apportioned to tillage, mowing, pasture and orcharding, including about thirty acres of valuable woodland, and five acres of salt marsh. The House is large and commodious, and in good repair, with Barn and convenient out-buildings, and a never failing well of water. The situation is high and salubrious, commanding a beautiful prospect, and is altogether one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of Boston, for the Agriculturalist, or for a public House, having been occupied as such for a century. The buildings and part of the land would be sold if desired.

Conditions liberal. Further particulars may be had on application to Elijah Atherton, Stoughton, Charles Bradlee, No. 12 School St. Boston, or E. G. Tucker, opposite the premises.

Milton, April 3, 1841. tf.

Desirable Real Estate.

FOR SALE, the **Farm** belonging to the Estate of the late Jotham Bush, situated in the centre of Boylston, 7 miles from Worcester, consisting of about 115 acres, much of it first rate land, in a highly cultivated and productive condition, mostly fenced with stone wall, and supplied with never failing water, with a good supply of engrafted fruit. The House is spacious, commodious, and in complete repair, with two wells of superior and durable water. The Barns are large and in good repair. To one who desires a pleasant country seat, together with a productive farm in a healthy town, this affords a fine opportunity. Also, the out lands, a mile distant, may be purchased with the homestead, if wished for, in part, or the whole, containing about 125 acres of choice intervale and timber land, situated by the Nashua river.

june19—tf JOTHAM BUSH.

Summer Shawls.

SMITH & McQUAID have just received a splendid assortment of Fashionable Summer Shawls, consisting of embroidered Muslin, Mohair plain and embroidered, thin Silk Shawls, a new style Ombra Net Shawls, the richest in this city, and a variety of other kinds; all of which will be sold at their usual cheap prices, at 335 Washington St., second door south of West St., Boston. tf—june19

Wanted.

TWO **Journeymen Wheelwrights.** Good recommendation will be required. Inquire of LEONARD DANIELS, Cambridge, Mass.

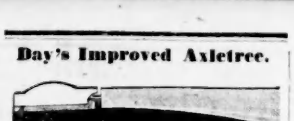
July 10th.—tf.

Cash Paid for Wool.

AT THE WOOL STORE, near the Post Office, Worcester, by BOWEN & BEACH.

July 17. tf

Day's Improved Axletree.



N. C. DAY'S **Patent Improved Axletree,** for Wheel Vehicles of all descriptions. In offering this improved Axletree to the public, the inventor feels a confident assurance that the great advantage it possesses in saving power, wear and tear, and in other respects, is such, as when known, will not fail to secure its extensive and general use.

The Axletree is so constructed as to constantly carry with it a quantity of grease, and when properly attached to the stock and inserted in the hub, (as represented in the above cut,) will prevent all dirt and water from getting in between the Axletree and box, better than anything of the kind, to my knowledge, ever yet before the public, as will be obvious to any one who examines it.

One of the greatest advantages of this improvement is that of effectually preventing the **Axletree** from becoming dry and heated, and thereby spoiled, which frequently happens with those of the common form.

The inventor having used the common Axletree almost every day for seven years, and those of his own invention for the last year, can assure the public from his own experience, that the means used by him in his improvement for keeping out the dirt and water from the arm of the Axletree, and reservoir which constantly carries with it a quantity of grease, completely answers the purpose, and that the Axletree is thereby effectually prevented from becoming dry and heated.

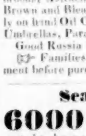
The inventor having been at considerable expense in perfecting and testing this improved **Axletree,** has taken out letters patent for the same, and the public are cautioned against any infringements thereon, as they will be strictly noticed by legal prosecution.

I would further give notice that I have appointed Messrs. David Prouty & Co., Nos. 19 and 20 North Market Street, Boston, my sole agents for the sale of my Axletrees, who have now on hand and are constantly receiving from the factory a general assortment of them, which are made of the best materials and in a superior style and finish which they will sell at reasonable prices. N. C. DAY, Patentee.

Lunenburg, March 27, 1841.

Cure for Rupture.

A Patented Improved Instrument



IS now for sale in Boston, for the cure of **Rupture** or **Hernia.** In all cases where it does not secure the Rupture, and is not perfectly easy to the patient, the money will be returned. In many cases it will effect a cure. Please call and examine the certificates from fifteen of the first physicians in the country; also many certificates from those who have been cured—one in particular, Mr. E. D. Woodward, who had been afflicted for nine years, which was a remarkable case; after wearing it a few weeks it effected a perfect cure; he then sold it to Mr. Elisha Steel, an old gentleman of 60, who expected only temporary relief, but to his astonishment it effected a cure. It is the best article now in use. Price, $3; and $4. Also, the same article for infants and youths. For sale only at WM. BROWN'S, druggist, corner of Elliot and Washington Sts., Boston. Also for sale, **Trusses** of six different manufactories—price $1 50 to $2 50. Please call and examine before you purchase. Those who are not in immediate want will find it to their advantage to preserve the advertisement. A room is furnished to apply the instrument.

feb6—ep6m

To Builders.

THE Subscriber having taken the wharf formerly occupied by T. H. Holland, on Front St., a few rods above the Worcester Railroad, will keep constantly on hand a very general assortment of all kinds of Lumber used in building, which is offered at the very lowest rates for cash or undoubted credit.

Now on hand a prime assortment of seasoned No. 2, 8, and 4 Pine Boards, and 1¼ to 2½ inch inmensions.

Also, Ton and Ringing Timber; Spruce Joists, Boards and Plank; extra clear Clapboards; Pine and Cedar Shingles, Laths, Fence Pickets, etc. etc.

Builders or other consumers of Lumber will find it for their advantage to call as above before purchasing elsewhere.

Timber of Jaws every dimensions will be furnished at short notice. J. K. MILLER.

oct 17— y

Neck Stock Manufactory.

JO. tors, offers for sale a great variety, comprising upwards of ten different kinds of light and dark colored Summer **Stocks,** made of Silk and Bristles. Very thin and easy **Satin Stocks,** made on Silk frames. All the above Stocks are very light and comfortable for Summer wear. They are made by experienced makers, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. S., and he can confidently assure his friends and customers, that for beauty of workmanship and excellence of material, they are not to be surpassed by any found in the city.

Also, a large assortment of very fine **Dickeys** and **Bosoms;** low priced **Stocks** of all kinds, for the country trade.

☞ **Stocks** made to order at two hours notice.

may 9 y

Our Readers

ARE informed they can purchase **Dry Goods** at the ONE PRICE STORE, No. 28 Washington St., at the lowest prices. At that establishment may be found Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings. Also, for summer wear, Linen Drillings, Gambroons, Astrachan and other goods. In particular, Brown and Bleached Sheetings, all widths. Constantly on hand Oil Cloths of every width. Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c.

Good Russia Diapers at $1 75 per piece.

☞ Families would do well to look at their assortment before purchasing. may8

Sea Elephant Oil.

6000 GALLONS of a very superior article, bleached, at 75 cents per gallon, warranted to burn as well as Oil usually sold from $1.00 to $1.25.

ALSO:—A prime article bleached Oil, at 50 cents per gallon, at retail. For sale by

CHAMBERLAIN & FOSTER,

Corner of Hanover and Salem streets.

May 22. tf.

Carpet Warehouse.

CHARLES M. BRIGGS, No. 221 Washington St., opposite Franklin,) has constantly on hand a large assortment of **Carpeting,** of the following descriptions, viz: Brussels, three ply, super, fine, Patented and Straw Carpeting, Rugs, Bocking, &c., which he offers for sale as low as can be bought at any other Warehouse in

POETRY.

DON'T DROWN YOURSELF FOR LOVE.

The following illustrative of sympathy, is from the pen of Bishop Heber:—

A knight and a lady once met in a grove,
While each was in quest of a fugitive love;
A river ran mournfully murmuring by,
And they wept in its waters for sympathy.

'Oh never was knight such a sorrow that bore'
'Oh never was maid so deserted before'
'From life and its woes let us instantly fly,
And jump in together for company'

They searched for an eddy that suited the deed,
But here was a bramble and there was a weed;
'How tiresome it is' said the lass with a sigh;
So they sat down to rest in company.

They gaz'd on each other, the maid and knight;
How fair was her form, and how goodly his height!
'One mournful embrace!' sobbed the youth, 'ere we die'
So kissing and crying kept company'

'Oh had I but lov'd such an angel as you'
'Oh, had but my swain been a quarter as true'
'To miss such perfection how blinded was I'
Sure now they were excellent company!

At length spake the lass, 'twixt a smile and a tear,
'The weather is cold for a watery bier;
When summer returns we may easily die,
Till then let us sorrow in company'

Mr. Parker's Ordination Sermon.

As the discourse at the late ordination of Mr. Shaw of South Boston, has excited much attention among all denominations of Christians, we presume our readers would all like to see at least a specimen of it, which we publish without comment. Not having room for the whole sermon, which is very long, we take the twentieth page:—

"Doubtless the time when men shall see Christ also as he is. Well might he still say: "Have I been so long with you, and yet hast thou not known me." No! we have made him an idol, have bowed the knee before him saying, "Hail, king of the Jews;" called him "Lord, Lord;" but done not the things which he said.—The history of the Christian world might well be summed up in one word of the evangelist—"and there they crucified him," for there has never been an age when men did not crucify the Son of God afresh. But if error prevail for a time and grow old in the world, truth will triumph at the last, and then we shall see the Son of God as he is. Lifted up he shall draw all nations unto him. Then will men understand the Word of Jesus, which shall live the divine life that he lived, and vast has his influence been. How his spirit wrought in the hearts of the disciples, rude, selfish, bigoted, as at first they were. How it has wrought in the world. His words judge the nations.—The wisest son of man has not measured their height. They speak to what is deepest in profound men; what is holiest in good men; what is divinest in religious men. They kindle anew the flame of devotion in hearts long cold. They are Spirit and Life. His truth was not derived from Moses and Solomon; but the light of God shone through him, not collored, nor put aside. His life is the perpetual rebuke of all time since. It condemns ancient civilization; it condemns modern civilization. Wise men we have since had, and good men; but this Galilean youth strode before the world wide thousands of years,—so much of Divinity was in him. His words solve the question of the present age. In him the God-like and the Human met and embraced, and a divine Life was born. Measure him by the world's greatest sins,—how poor they are. Try him by the best of men,—how little and low they appear—Exalt him as much as we may, we shall yet, perhaps, come short of the mark.—But still was he not our brother; the son of man as we are; the Son of God, like ourselves? His excellence, was it not human excellence? His wisdom, love, piety,—sweet and celestial as they were,—are they not what we also may attain? In him, as in a mirror, we may see the image of God, and go on from glory to glory, till we are changed into the same image, led by the spirit which enlightens the humble. Viewed in this way, how beautiful is the life of Jesus. Heaven has come down to earth, or, rather, earth has become heaven. The Son of God, come of age, has taken possession of his birthright. The highest revelation is this,—it is open to all men, if not now at least hereafter. How pure is his spirit, and how enlarging its words. "Look, suffer," he seems to say, "see how I bore the cross. Patient sufferer, be strong; see how I toiled for the unthankful and the merciless. Mistaken sinner, see of what thou art capable—Rise up, and be blessed."

WOOL.—We are told that there is an Englishman in Buenos Ayres by the name of Sheridan, who is the owner of a hundred thousand sheep. He began in 1836 with a flock of sixty. This flock is now chiefly composed of the sheep of South America, with long coarse wool, but includes some fine Saxonees. The flock is parceled out to the care of shepherds, each man looking after about five thousand. The pasturage lasts the year round and costs nothing. Mr. Sheridan's wool must cost him very little.—There are vast tracts of our own South-western country finely fitted for the growing of wool upon the same plan.—Mem. Star.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, July 22. *House.* The whole day was devoted to the consideration of Mr. Winthrop's resolution, providing for the appointment of a select committee, to sit during the recess, for the purpose of taking evidence at ports of entry, in relation to the operation of the existing tariff laws, without any financial action on the subject.

In the course of the discussion, some observations of a personal character passed between Mr. Wise and Mr. Nesbit, which leaves cause for regret to their friends and the public generally.

Senate. The bill allowing a change of venue in the trial now pending between the United States and General Charles Gratiot, was defeated by a vote of 26 to 19.

The Bankrupt Bill was taken up and explained as it was read by sections.—The amendments offered were of trivial import. To-morrow, the amendment which the opposition determine to graft on the bill, before they will give it their support, will be offered. It is the clause to embrace corporations in the provisions of the bill, a feature which seems to become less and less objectionable every day.

The bill contains two features, the one relating to the voluntary, and the other compulsory clause. The first embraces all classes, without regard to amount, while the compulsory feature is confined to merchants, traders, brokers, factors, underwriters, marine insurers, and the like, and requires that the amount of indebtedness shall not be less than $2000. Thus a bill embracing these two principles, *voluntary* and compulsory, guarding too, as it does, the rights of the creditor against the fraudulent debtor, can scarcely fail to receive a majority of the votes of both Houses of Congress at the present session.

The Senate went into Executive session a little before 3 o'clock, with a view to allow time for the proper preparation of the amendments to be brought forward to-morrow to the Bankrupt Bill.

The Executive Session was much longer than usual, and several nominations of minor import were acted on, exclusive of the list.

Joshua A. Spencer, to be District Attorney, for the Northern District of New York, vice N. S. Benton.

J. B. Kinsman, U. States Marshal for Maine, vice Gorham Parks.

Silas M. Stilwell, U. S. Marshal Southern District of New York, vice Anthony J. Bleeker.

Burgess S. Gaither, Superintendent of the Branch Mint, at Charlotte, (N. C.) vice G. W. Wheeler.

Another Snake Story.

Nothing flourishes now a days like snake stories; they grow larger every time. Mill's Point (Ky.) Herald is the greatest out:

"A neighbor of ours, who is a farmer in this county, tells us, that a few nights ago he was awaked by a cold and slimy body crawling over his hand; he jumped out of bed. The noise awoke his wife, who likewise left her couch. On making light, they discovered an immense rattle snake in bed, measuring, after it was killed, six feet, and having seven rattles. The alarm and fright this unwelcome visitor occasioned, of course drove away all idea of sleep for the balance of the night. As soon as daylight dawned, the farmer opened the door and discovered another large snake lying on his door steps. He killed the same with his fire tongs. He then approached the stables to feed his horses; there he again saw another snake; he pursued and saw it enter a hole near an old stump. He immediately sent his son for some of his neighbors. On their arrival, they dug near the stump and found a den of snakes all coiled up together—all of which they killed. On counting them, they found that they had destroyed forty-six rattlesnakes of all sizes, from eight inches to five feet long—which, with the two killed in the house, make the enormous number of 48."

Listen, Ladies!

The following paragraph from the Rochester (N. Y.) Post is well worth the attention of the ladies. The suggestion is a good one, and we wish that it may be acted on:

"Observations on many schools has convinced us that female influence may be made more powerful than all the laws for the improvement of public education. Suppose that any two or three ladies should steadily visit the school in any particular district—should note the progress and conduct of the scholars—and encourage the teacher with their friendly advice—can any one doubt that the school thus visited, even though the visits should be merely weekly, would soon exhibit an appearance wholly different from the comfortless—and we had almost said God-forsaken—'schools' so frequently met with in this enlightened age and country?—Such attention by the *ladies* to the school, would soon shame the Lords of the creation into a proper sense of their duty—and we should then, indeed, have common schools worthy to be the nurseries of American freedom."

EXQUISITE.—In Hungerford market, a lady saying her hand on a joint of veal, said to the butcher, 'I think Mr. B. this veal is not so white as usual.' 'Put on your glove, madam,' replied the polite dealer, 'and you'll think differently.'

The last case of absence of mind is that of a fine lady in Breckker st. She put her lapdog in the chair at dinner, and set here down on the floor and whined

Fortification Bill,

As it Passed the House of Representatives.

A BILL making appropriations for fortifications, for ordnance, and for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities.

Be it enacted, &c., That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, namely:—

For repairs of Westhead battery, Governor's Island, Boston harbor, five thousand dollars.

For repairs of Southeast battery, Governor's Island, Boston harbor, five thousand dollars.

For Fort Warren, Boston harbor, one hunded and five thousand dollars.

For repairs of old fort at New Bedford harbor, five thousand dollars.

For Fort Adams, Newport harbor, forty-five thousand dollars.

For fortifications in New London harbor—rebuilding of Fort Trumbull—Connecticut, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For repairs of old Fort Griswold, New London harbor, Connecticut, ten thousand dollars.

For completing repairs of Fort Niagara, and erecting and repairing necessary buildings therein, New York, twenty-thousand dollars.

For completing repairs of Fort Ontario, Oswego, New York, and erecting necessary buildings therein, fifteen thousand dollars.

For Fort Schuyler, New York harbor, seventy thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Wood and sea-wall, Bedlow's Island, New York harbor, fifty thousand dollars.

For permanent walls for Fort Columbus, Castle William, and South battery, Governor's Island, New York harbor, twelve thousand dollars.

For repairs of sea-wall of Castle William, and other parts of Governor's Island, seven thousand dollars.

For Fort Delaware, Delaware river, provided the title to the Pea Patch Island shall be decided to be in the U. States, including twenty-two thousand seven hunded and seventy dollars carried to the surplus fund, January 1, 1841, fifty thousand dollars.

For repairing forts at Annapolis harbor, Maryland, five thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Washington, Potomac river, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Virginia, one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.

For repairs of Forts Caswell and Johnson, and preservation of the site of the former, at the mouth of Cape Fear river, North Carolina, five thousand dollars.

For Fort Sumpter, Charleston harbor, South Carolina, fifteen thousand dollars.

For commencing dike to Drunken Dick shoal, for preservation of Sullivan's Island, and site of Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor, South Carolina, thirty thousand dollars.

For Fort Pulaski, Savannah river, Georgia, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Florida, twenty thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Pickens, Pensacola harbor, Florida, forty-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Barrancas, Pensacola harbor, Florida, forty-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Morgan, Mobile Point, Alabama, forty thousand dollars.

For Fort Livingston, Barrataria bay, Louisiana, thirty thousand dollars.

For repairs of other forts on the approaches to New Orleans, Louisiana, fifty thousand dollars.

For contingencies of fortifications, fifteen thousand dollars.

For incidental expenses attending repairs of fortifications, fifty-five thousand five hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be, and are hereby, appropriated in like manner:—

For current expenses of ordnance service, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For purchase of ordnance and ordnance stores, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For armament of fortifications, one hundred thousand dollars.

For purchase of saltpetre and brimstone, twenty thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be in like manner appropriated:—

For preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities, viz:

For balance required, in addition to the sum applicable out of the amount appropriated at the last session of Congress for arrearages of pay due Florida militia called into service by the Governor of the Territory in 1840, nineteen thousand three hundred and eighty-eight dollars and two cents.

For arrearages to pay due Florida militia, commanded by Brigadier General Reed, for six months in the service of the United States, commencing November, eighteen hundred and forty-one, two hundred and ninety-seven thousand two hundred and thirteen dollars and twenty-two cents.

For arrearages to pay due to a battalion of Georgia militia, for services on the frontiers of Georgia and Florida, in eighteen hundred and forty and eighteen hundred and forty-one, seventy-eight thousand four hundred and ninety-five dollars and ninety two cents.

For the Quartermaster's Department, the sum of four hundred and forty thousand and fifty dollars, that being the amount required in addition to the amount appropriated at the last session of Congress; which last sums of money for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities are to be expended under the directions of the Secretary of War, conformably to the acts of Congress, of the nineteenth of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six and the acts therein referred to.

COURT REPORTS.

[From the Boston Courier.]

Supreme Judicial Court.

Habeas Corpus Case—Slavery Preferred.

SATURDAY, July 24. A colored girl named Rose, was to day brought before Chief Justice Shaw and Judge Wilde, on a writ of *habeas corpus* sued out in her behalf by those vigilant enemies of slavery, the abolitionists. Ellis Gray Loring and S. E. Sewall, Esquires, represented to the Court that Rose came on from Mobile as the hired servant of Mrs. Eliza M. Ticknor—that at Mobile she was a slave—that being under 14, she was not adequate to make her election between slavery and freedom—and that therefore the Court ought not to regard any choice she might make, but let her live *willy nilly*, on the ground that one who preferred slavery must be incompetent to settle the question herself.

The Judges, however, thought fit to examine the girl as to the inclination of her mind, and she stated it to be her desire to remain with Mrs. Ticknor and return to Mobile, where she could see her brothers and sisters.

Judge Wilde, expressing the opinion of the Court, said, that the girl having made her election, the only question was, whether she was competent to do so. It did not seem clear that she *was* under fourteen. Her appearance indicated that she must be fifteen or sixteen—and her answers during the examination showed her to be sufficiently intelligent to know what she preferred. But even if she were under fourteen, there was no analogy between the age fixed by law as that at which a minor can choose a guardian for himself and the age at which sufficient intelligence may be exercised upon the point now at issue. It was not a question of time so much as of capacity. And the girl appearing capable of a sound choice, and having exercised it, the Court saw no reason for interfering with her decision. She was thereupon ordered to be discharged, and went her ways with Mrs. Ticknor, much to the disappointment of those who thought themselves better friends to her than she was to herself, and presenting a spectacle of the trial of natural affection over the deep, instinctive impulses to freedom.

U. S. District Court.

Hon. Peleg Sprague took his seat upon the bench for the first time as Judge.—May he become it like his predecessor.

Police Court.

A Juvenile Offender.

A lad named Burdett, who it may be recollected was connected with robbing one of the boxes at the Post office some short time back, and escaped conviction by becoming approver—was brought up this morning in charge of constables Loring and Hunt, accused of stealing a trunk containing in notes and cash, value to the amount of $1000, the property of a Mr. Pudney. It appeared from the evidence given and admissions of the prisoner, who was assisted by others not yet in custody, that immediately after the robbery the trunk was conveyed to Roxbury, where it was broken open, and the notes amounting to about $900 not being considered safe *swag* were thrown into a field on the road side, where they were afterwards found, and restored to their owner. The remainder of the booty (with the exception of about six dollars in old marked silver, dropped into the river and which was fished up by Constable Loring this morning) was divided between the parties, who forthwith proceeded on a pleasure tour to Portsmouth, from whence the prisoner returned (as supposed) to raise a fresh supply, an object which for the present has been frustrated by the polite attention of the before named officers.—He was bound over to appear for the next sitting of the Municipal Court, but not being provided with bail was committed.

More Juvenile Depravity.

Horace S. Lovelock aged 10 years, was brought up in charge of Constable T. C. Tallant, accused of stealing at Sundry times to the amount of $34 50, from the store of Mr. Thomas D. Quincy, 25 Commercial street. It appeared from the examination of Mr. Quincy that out of pure compassion he had taken the prisoner a perfect stranger from the streets, made him an inmate of his house, clothed and fed him and intended to be to him a second father; and as a return for such unusual kindness, the young ingrate lost no time in commencing operations, having on Monday (the first or second day) taken from the money drawer, a $10 bill which he handed over to his mother, who received it without making any enquiry as to how he came by it. On Tuesday $12, and on Wednesday $3 50, all of which he either distributed amongst his comrades or spent in the purchase of knives, fruit, boat hire, &c. The justice having no alternative, in so aggravated a case, ordered him to be bound over in $200 to appear for trial at the Municipal Court, in default of which he was locked up. It is but justice to say that his mother who was present at the hearing, returned $5 of the money which she received and goods which she purchased to the balance.

Brutal Treatment of a Mother by her Son.

Wm. J. Neason, a respectable looking young man was placed at the bar charged with threatening his mother's life.—Mrs. Neason who was evidently suffering from feelings of the most painful nature, approached the stand to give evidence, but ere she reached it, fell senseless to the ground—in which state she was carried to one of the adjoining chambers, where she remained until the case was disposed of. Owing to her inability, Mr. Mann took the stand and deposed that the prisoner (a printer! by trade) was of a most violent and ungovernable temper—that he had also assaulted this deponent and threatened his life—that he did not attend to any work, but was in the habit of forcibly taking money from his mother, and that he had within the last few days deprived her of $30. Mr. Mann stated that the prisoner was not to his knowledge a drunkard, and that he attributed all his crimes to a disposition which it was impossible to amend and which rendered it dangerous to allow him to remain at liberty. Neason denied ever having struck his mother but once, and then he stated the blow was intended for the witness man, who according to prisoner's views interfered too much in matters that did not concern him. He also stated that his former violent conduct was occasioned by drink, but that for the last five months having lived a sober life, he had given no cause of offence. The wish of his mother was to have him sent to sea, but as he would not consent, the Bench ordered him to be bound over in one hundred dollars, to keep the peace for three months: in default of which he was locked up.

[From the Farmer's Monthly Visitor.]

A Lesson for Usefulness

Extravagance and recklessness as to waste are among the besetting sins of the age. It is but too common for many of the thoughtless and improvident to see property wasted and thrown away, and there are a few who are careful and provident of their own who will not turn their hands to prevent the destruction of what belongs to others. The wastage of the ordinary food daily prepared is an item of no inconsiderable amount: in some families, whose heads and managers never could submit to the drudgery of economy, this waste is a business of every day; adults waste the food that is set before them, and the children follow the example. This wastage, we do not doubt, in some families, costs hundreds of dollars in a year.

The richest man in Massachusetts forty-five years ago was Thomas Russell.—A native of the same town and neighborhood, we knew something of that man and his family when a child. The great estate of this amiable and excellent man was gained by a due regard to the strictest economy and system in the management of a successful mercantile business; but it was with him as it has been with thousands of others who "ate the bread of carefulness," and labored hard and long to gain estates for their children—the ample provision for the education and comfort of the offspring, taught to rely exclusively on others, made them only anxious to feast upon the abundance which was before them, insensible utterly that there could be any limit to the supply. The merchant died—when the sons of his family gave full swing to their propensities. It was about the time of the first appearance of bank notes as a medium of circulation, the old paper money of the revolution having gone into utter worthlessness. The old Massachusetts Bank was then the only bank in New-England, and as sure as gold. The eldest son, to show his contempt for property, is reported to have spread a fifty dollar bank note upon his morning's bread and butter, and ate to show that he could afford an expensive meal. Whether this be true or not, the fact that in the establishment kept up by the two sons much more was wasted daily than was consumed, was then made evident to our extreme youth, our family being next door neighbors. What has been the result? The great estate left to these sons was soon dissipated: the eldest and most extravagant soon run out his patrimony and his life. The younger son, of a different temperament, but still a stranger to domestic economy and management, lived the longest: indeed it is only a few months ago that we saw announced the death of John Miller Russell"—a man who had the advantage of a noble and generous disposition, of natural talents equal to almost any other man, and who had the honors of Harvard University as its graduate nearly half a century ago. This man also suffered the wastage of the extensive estate left him, and lived in entire obscurity for the last thirty years of his life, being supported by an annuity made him by a provision in the will of his step-mother who after the death of his father went to Europe and became the wife of a British lord.

Death by Lightning.

We have just received from Springfield the melancholy intelligence of the death of an old and respectable inhabitant of that place, Mr. Garvey, who for many years was employed at the Armory.—About 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, during a heavy thunder shower, Mr. Garvey proceeded to the front door of his house, and while standing there was struck by the electric fluid, which almost instantaneously deprived him of life. The flash communicated to the bed in which Mrs. Garvey was lying, but with the exception of some trifling injury to the covering, effected no further damage. The corpse it is stated was very much disfigured, and in consequence of rapid decomposition, had to be interred without loss of time. Mr. Garvey left a large family to deplore his loss.

About 5 o'clock, P. M., the village was visited by another storm, and one house much injured by lightning, while a building adjoining it, being furnished with conductors, escaped harmless, although the flame continued to play round it for nearly a minute.

ACCIDENT AT SALEM. An accident occurred at the City Mills, on the 21st inst. which resulted in the death of a very worthy and industrious citizen, Mr. Elias Smith, aged 46 years. Mr. Smith had been a long time engaged in the establishment.

[From the New York Sun.]

Trouble at Rochester.

We learn from McKenzie's Volunteer published at Rochester, that on Wednesday night last, the Rev. Mr. VanZandt of the Protestant Episcopal Church in that city, was held to bail in $3000, to answer the complaint of the parents of a young lady, 16 years of age, on a charge of seduction. Mr. Van Zandt is rector of Grace Church, in Rochester, a large stout, ugly man of God, with an amiable wife, and three or four lovely children, some wealth, a comfortable income, and has followed McLeod's example in this case, by denying all that cannot be proved against him. The vestry have had their pastor under examination, and stopped his preaching, and it is said the Bishop had arrived to conduct the spiritual investigation. The connexions of the young lady, who is with child, are all respectable, and her reputation has been fair and unspotted. She states that the seduction took place in the vestry room of the church about a year ago, (she was but fifteen then) and in his study, where she went for pious books, tracts, and instruction. "We do not presume (says the Volunteer) to prejudge a case to be decided by the tribunals, but not a few of our acquaintances have remarked the sweet and gracious bows in Mass since as he passed the youthful fair ones of the city, which is in a high state of excitement. Several ladies, married women of character, now assign as a reason why they declined going to the vestry, the familiarities of the officiating clergyman and younger ones begin to speak out. After leaving college, Mr. V. went out with the players for a time, and if half we hear be true, he was better fitted for the stage, than to administer to the faithful the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and preach Christ crucified to perishing sinners."

This Van Zandt married a Miss Hull of New York, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Hull, some of whose family, male and female, have some notoriety here. Mrs. Van Zandt, however, we believe always maintained here an unexceptionable reputation.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.]

Ruins of Palaque.

The works of Mr. Stevens, now published, contain a particular account of these ruins. They are situated in the province of Chiapas, (Central America.) The whole country for miles around the ruins is covered by a dense forest of gigantic trees, with a growth of brush and underwood unknown in the wooded districts of our own country, and impenetrable in any direction except by cutting away. What lies buried in that forest, says the writer, it is impossible to say of my own knowledge; without a guide we might have gone within a hundred feet of the buildings without discovering one of them. A description of four buildings comprises a full account of the ruins of Palenque. There may be more, but if so they have not been discovered; for from repeated enquiries of Indians who had traversed the forest in every direction in the dry season, it is believed no more exist. It may be added, however, that considering the space now occupied by the ruins as the site of palaces, temples and public buildings, and supposing the houses of the inhabitants to have been, like those of the Egyptians and the present race of Indians of frail and perishable materials, and to have disappeared altogether, the city may have covered an immense extent.

The palace which is the most important building, stands on an artificial elevation of an oblong form, forty feet high, three hundred and ten feet in front and rear, and two hundred and sixty feet on each side. This elevation was formerly faced with stone, which has been thrown down by the growth of trees. The building measures 228 feet front by 180 in deep. Its height is not more than 25 feet, and all around it had a projecting cornice of stone. The front contained fourteen door ways, about nine feet wide each, and the intervening piers are between six and seven feet wide. The building was constructed of stone, with a mortar of lime and sand, and the whole front was covered with stucco and painted. The piers were ornamented with spirited figures in bas relief; and in various rooms of the building are hieroglyphics, and bas-relief of stucco ornaments.

Incendiary.

We learn from Mr. Leonard, of the Worcester Express, that an attempt was made on Sunday afternoon to burn the buildings of Mr. Samuel D. Torrey, of Millbury. While the family were at church, a servant girl, who alone remained in the house, saw a man run from the barn, and directly afterwards she saw smoke issuing from the building. She raised an alarm, the people came from the meeting-house, and succeeded in extinguishing the fire, and thus saved the buildings. The fire was set to some kindling stuff, which had been deposited there. The hay being aloft, the incendiary could not easily set fire to that; had he done so, the flames could not have been subdued. [Transcript.

ANECDOTE. When the celebrated George Buchanan was in France, the King took him to view his picture gallery. At length they stopped before a picture representing the crucifixion. George requested an explanation. 'That sir,' said the king 'is our Saviour; the one on the right is the Pope, and the one on the left is myself. 'I am much obliged to your majesty,' replied George, 'for the information you have given me, for though I have often heard that our Saviour was crucified between two thieves, I never knew which they were before."